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CHINA PRESS.

DEC 28 1939

Fishery Trade Said Controlled By Japanese

Local Merchants Said
Forced To Join
New Combine

**YANGTSZEPPO MART
USED AS CENTER**

Chinese Fight Against
Monopoly Believed
A Failure

Ending a long struggle for the control of the fish trade in the Shanghai area, Japanese interests with their Chinese puppets have acquired a virtual monopoly over the local fish trade, a Chinese report said yesterday.

With the old "fish market" on Point Island, off Yangtzepoo, as center, according to the report, the Nipponeese have forced all traders in the business to submit themselves to the new fish combine organized by the Japanese early this fall.

The "provisional government," according to reports, was prevailed upon to "sanction" the Japanese enterprise.

Capitalized at Y 100,000, the combine is owned half by the Japanese and the other half by Chinese. It has taken over the operations of the old Fish Market organized before the present hostilities by the National Government.

Japan Wants Control

Foreign reports indicated that the fish trade in Shanghai, as well as in other parts of the China coast, had long been the objective of the Japanese fishery industry.

Japanese sources revealed last September that a Kobe business man had organized a Y 1,000,000 company for the purpose of carrying on the fishery business along the China coast.

An attempt was made to counteract Japanese monopolistic efforts, according to the Chinese report, when the Sino-French Fish Market was organized last September. The market was organized by some powerful Chinese fish "hongos" with the majority of its stock owned by French nationals.

This Sino-French concern, quartered in Marche de l'Est, in French Concession, failed to be of any match to the Japanese outfit, the latter allegedly having the aid and protection of Japanese naval ships in the Whangpoo River.

Big Losses Reported

Meanwhile, Chinese fishermen were reported to have sustained enormous losses at the hands of the Japanese Navy. A Chinese press report early this fall stated that these losses amounted to more than \$50,000,000. The losses were said to have been sustained by the Chinese when they were fired upon by the Japanese.

With the closing down of the Sino-French outfit practically all Chinese fisher hongos were said to be participating in the Japanese-sponsored and owned market on Point Island.

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NEW FISH MARKET IS ANNOUNCED HERE

Inaugural Meeting At Japanese Club With Chinese Present

Japanese and Chinese sponsors of a new fish market, soon to open in Yangtzeppo, held an inaugural meeting of the firm at the Japanese Club on Sunday morning. The new institution was organized under the auspices of the Ministry of Industries of the Reformed Government. Creation of this new market was necessitated by the continued occupation by Japanese forces of the old Fish Market on Point Island.

Regulations governing the organization of the new fish market were released to the press through the Reformed Government's Ministry of Industries yesterday, Chinese reports said last night.

The new fish market has a capital of Y.100,000, with the Japanese and Chinese partners each subscribing half of the amount.

The head office of the market is in Shanghai. When necessary, branches will be opened in other places.

Affairs of the market are handled by members of a board of directors and supervisory committee jointly elected by the Japanese and Chinese partners. There are four directors and two supervisors, with the Japanese and Chinese each electing half of the number.

Under the directors and supervisors are a Chinese manager and two assistant managers, one Japanese and one Chinese.

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SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY. JUL 19 1938

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**Regimes "Fight" For
Fish Tax**

The "Shanghai Governor's Headquarters" and the "Reformed Government" in Nanking have had many disputes over the collection of taxes in Shanghai, a Chinese report says. Chinese circles state that these two regimes are now "fighting" for the control of the fish tax in this city. While the "Shanghai Governor's Headquarters" has for several months started to collect taxes from fish hongs, the "Reformed Government" in Nanking is now building a fish market in Yangtzeppo in an attempt to control the sale of fish. In this port, the report states working closely with the Japanese East China Fishing Company, the fish market will sell all fish caught by the company along the China coast. It is reported that the new fish market will be inaugurated in the early part of August and that Chang Chun-yi, director of the Department of Fishery of the Ministry of Industry of the "Reformed Government" has been appointed manager of the fish market.

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S. B. READING

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SHANGHAI DEPRIVED OF FISH SUPPLY

Fishmongers Demand Lower
Rate of Commission

TO RESUME BUSINESS TO-DAY

Shanghai was deprived of its fish supply amidst plenty yesterday, when approximately 7,000 fishmongers of about 80 markets boycotted the Fish Market at Point Island, Yangtszepoo. While officials of the market were puzzled in face of the problem of preserving the enormous quantity of fish, the vendors aired their grievances at a meeting held in the Hengkew Market in the afternoon.

The rate of commission, one-and-a-half per cent of every dollar, collected by brokers from the fishmongers, is the bone of contention. A strike was declared by them a year ago to enforce a demand for a decrease in the commission. While the same commission is still in force today, the hawkers are apprehensive of a further increase in the rate, rumours being current of a rise in the commission to two and half per cent.

The decision to boycott the Fish Market was reached by a few of the influential fishmongers the previous night, when pickets were despatched to the Ting Hai Bridge, leading to Point Island, to stop the vendors from reaching the Fish Market. Informed of the situation, the Settlement authorities sent a party of police to the vicinity to maintain order. No disturbance was reported, however.

Effects-Delay

The effect of the strike was immediately felt at the Fish Market, as the price of yellow fish dropped from 30 a picul to 20 a picul. Whereas the market is usually crowded as early as 3 a.m., few were found there yesterday morning doing business.

Due to take place at 3 p.m., the meeting was not held until well after 5 p.m. after much argument and discussion by separate parties in the market. About 400 fishmongers had gathered in the early afternoon, but towards 5 p.m., the number was reduced to about 200.

Headed by Jen Yung-ming and several others, the gathering decided to proceed to Mr. Tu Yulei's residence in the French Concession for negotiations. Several demands, including control, the abolition of the commission, were drawn up and presented to Mr. Tu, chairman of the

Following an interview with the chairman of the Fish Market last evening, the fishmongers have agreed to resume business this morning.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, May 15, 1937

City Fishless, Vendors Strike

Over 7000 Stop Work; No Fish Distributed To Local Markets

Shanghai fish vendors declared a strike at 3 o'clock this morning, boycotting the Point Island Market, and by this afternoon over 7000 vendors were reported to have suspended activity, the Settlement, French Concession, Nantao and Chapel areas all being affected. No fish are available at any of the markets today and the strikers are reported to be stopping buyers along the roads leading to Point Island.

It is alleged that the management of the Point Island Market failed to give rebates on transactions during the past year which should have been paid to the vendors as commission on sales. The manner in which the market is conducted is also criticized, it being claimed that the staff does not supply the correct weights to vendors and furthermore frequently weigh the ice with the fish. The watchmen at Point Island are accused of unnecessary roughness toward the men.

This afternoon a meeting was being held on the third floor of the Hongkew Market by the strikers at which time demands were to be drawn up for submission to the Point Island management. Rumors that a 30-cent special levy on vendors is another grievance of the strikers could not be verified.

No trouble was incurred in connection with the boycott and the Fish Market management is confident that the situation will be normal by tomorrow. Very few sales were made in the early hours of this morning previous to the outbreak of the strike and most of the fish are still on hand. Should the strike continue for any length of time the market would become glutted and affect those engaged in the fishing since they would have to suspend work until sales were again resumed.

5/6/37

End Of Fish Strike Said Soon Likely

Mongers Protest Alleged Squeeze By Brokers At New Market

OFFICIAL REBATE IS ALSO AT QUESTION

Directors Hold Emergency Meeting To Mediate Between Parties

An early end to the strike of fish mongers which yesterday prevented all delivery of fish throughout the city and rendered over 7,000 people idle, was believed likely last night. An emergency meeting was called in the afternoon at which the directors of the Fish Market, Messrs. Wang Hsiao-lai, Du Yueh-sen, Fang Chiao-peh and Kwei Yen-fang decided to take immediate steps to smooth out the situation which developed early yesterday morning after several weeks of agitation.

The strike started about 3 a.m. when scores of fish hawkers, carrying burning incense sticks in their hands to give light, gathered at the Tinghai Bridge and shouted loudly that the market was "closed." They prevented other hawkers and trucks from going to the market, while other strikers in the vicinity of the market distributed handbills telling customers to stop their transactions.

Order was restored by the police but no fish deliveries were made during the day. The meeting of directors of the fish market was held and later Mr. Wang met with representatives of the hawkers, assuring them that their demands would be considered.

The demand of the hawkers was that they be given a guarantee that they would receive a minimum of 10 cents per catty of fish. They also demanded that the brokers for taking their boats to the market be prohibited from delivering fish to buyers who had not paid for it. It was rumoured that the brokers were planning to increase their commission shortly.

Another demand was that the brokers be compelled to sell a unitized half-cwt. basketful of one cent and a half per catty of fish which is equivalent to 10 cents per catty. This proposal was not agreed to by the brokers, who claimed that the price of fish had been increased and that the cost of production had gone up.

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Fish Mongers Will Resume Trade Today

**Tu Yueh-sen Requests
20,000 Hawkers To
End Strike**

ELIMINATION OF BROKERAGE ASKED

**Mass Meeting Scheduled
At Hongkew Market
Fizzes Out**

Shanghai's 20,000 fish mongers who went on strike yesterday are expected to resume business today following an interview with Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, President and General Manager of the Chung Wai Bank, who is also one of the directors of the Central Fish Market.

The interview was held at 7:45 o'clock last evening when 300 fish hawkers called at Mr. Tu's residence. They elected six representatives to interview Mr. Tu. He exhorted them to resume business awaiting a settlement of their dispute with the fish brokers.

Fish courses were off the menus in practically all homes and restaurants in Shanghai yesterday as the result of the strike.

The strike started at 2 o'clock in the morning when fish hawkers, on their way to the market, were stopped on Yangtsepo Road by strike leaders and told to return to their homes.

The strike leaders, the police stated yesterday, were equipped with clubs and similar weapons with which to enforce their demands if necessary. There was no trouble, however, for the hawkers obeyed instructions without question.

Reserve police force from the Yangtsepo Station and the Bureau of Police were called to the scene to preserve order.

Send Delegation

At 10 a.m., the fish hawkers dispatched a delegation of 20 representatives to interview Mr. Wang Hsiao-lin, general manager of the fish market and asked for complete cancellation of all brokerage fees. Mr. Wang is said to have promised to take their demands into consideration, an answer being assured within a few days.

It was also reported last night that the hawkers have forwarded a petition to the Bureau of Social Affairs appealing for assistance in their fight to obtain abolition of brokerage fees.

A mass meeting of the striking hawkers, scheduled to be held on the 3rd floor of the Jiaozhou Building at 3 p.m., was postponed to tomorrow afternoon because of heavy rain. The meeting will be held at 3 p.m. next week.

The hawkers gathered in little groups of 10 and 20 men each and discussed their problems. Approximately 300 such small gatherings of this sort were busily engaged in heated conversation at a single time. Then reserve police forces from the Hongkew Station broke up the affair. The hawkers dispersed and went home without offering any resistance.

A well-dressed Chinese, apparently a figure of some importance in connection with the strike, was singled out from the crowd and interviewed by a CHINA PRESS reporter. He declared that the hawkers were out to fight against the brokerage system to a finish.

Formerly Paid Themselves

This man added that in former days, it was the fish hawkers who were paid a commission of half of one per cent. Things eventually changed, he continued, and the mongers found themselves paying 0.7 per cent brokerage at the old Nantao Bund Market. Effective yesterday, this was increasing to 1.5 per cent.

Another strike, which had its beginning in the Ching Shing and Ming Fung Silk Weaving Factories, Hongkew District, was much shorter lived. It started at 6 a.m. when the morning shift was scheduled to start and lasted for four hours. It involved 400 workers who walked out as a protest against the arrest of 21 members of the Silk Weavers' Union by Shanghai Municipal Police at 130 Chining Road on charges of intimidation. This was Friday night.

Labeled "Running Dog"

The arrests were made on the complaint of Tsang Ziang-ling, a silk weaver, who claims that he was taken to the Chining Road headquarters on the night of May 12 and subjected to the indignity of being forced to kneel on the street while a sign advertising him as a "running dog" of the Ching Shing Mill, was strung in front of him. Tsang admitted that although a strike had been declared at the mill on March 16, he had gone back to work without the consent of the union because he believed the cause to be a lost one. Because of this, he claimed he was mentally tortured.

In court yesterday, the man identified the 21 union men lined up in the prisoners' dock as his tormentors. The case was remanded until next Friday.

Workers of the Mayar No. 10 Silk Mill in Chapel who have been on strike for more than a month, returned to work yesterday following an agreement concluded by Mr. Cheng Hsin-po, Assistant Manager of the mill.

According to the agreement, the wage schedule and treatment of the workers of the Mayar No. 10 Silk Mill will be placed on the same level as that for workers of other mills in the city.

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FISH HAWKERS RETURN TO MARKET; TURNOVER SMALL; NO SETTLEMENT REACHED

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Dealers Persuaded To Go Back But Dispute Over Fees Persists

MINISTRY TO BE TOLD SITUATION

Supplies Throughout City Short; Normal Stocks Due Today

Ending the city's one-day fish "famine," striking hawkers of the Central Fish Market, Point Island, returned to their jobs early yesterday morning.

Although no disturbance marred the re-opening of the trading center, the trouble of the previous day had done considerable damage in cutting business nearly in half yesterday morning.

At the end of the morning that only \$40,000 worth of fish and other kinds of sea food changed hands. This compared with the customary \$90,000 business done every morning during the fish season at the Market.

The question regarding brokerage charge, which precipitated the strike, was left unsettled. Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, influential local businessman, and member of the board of the market; and Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, General Manager of the mart, promised to bring the hawkers' viewpoints to the attention of the Ministry of Industry, operator of the Market.

Fees Protested

The dispute, which resulted in the one-day strike, arose from the increase of the brokerage charge of the Market from .07 per cent to 1.50 per cent. Long opposed by the brokerage fee has always constituted one of the chief sources of trouble at the fish market. The hike in the charge further incensed the hawkers, prompting them to boycott the mart for one day.

In their demands presented to the management of the market, the vendors pointed out that the brokerage fee had "unnecessarily added to their overhead cost," and asked for the abolition of the fees.

Mr. Tu and Mr. Wang told the fish merchants to resume trade, leaving the disputed question to be settled later. This request was acceded to by the strikers who returned to the market at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Business Stale

Business, however, failed to pick up its usual briskness when the trading opened. There seemed to be a general reluctance on the part of the visitors to bid and to buy.

At the end of the day business in the Central, Freshwater and Outer Harbor, there was a general shortage of fish. Shanty-hawkers reported after one day of absence that their favorite haunts were still as previously all the same.

With Market and Outer Harbor still closed, the hawkers have been compelled to go to the Central Mart, where they have been able to sell their wares.

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CHINA PRESS
S. S. REED
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THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1936

Trouble Fails To Turn Up At Fish Market

Merchants Buy Dried Fish For 1st Time At Yangtsepoo

Although renewed strife at the Central Fish Market was widely predicted as a result of the hue and cry raised by 58 salt fish hongs, business continued without interruption at the Point Island trading center yesterday.

Retail merchants who sell preserved fish went out to Yangtsepoo, instead of the Nantao bund, for their daily supply for the first time yesterday morning. This change was brought about as a result of the new Fish Market regulation requiring that the initial transaction of salted and dried

fish must be done on its premises. Hitherto, the Fish Market only dealt in fresh fish.

Before the new ruling went into effect, wholesale preserved fish merchants indicated that they would object to measures to regulate their business. They averred that by transferring the trading to the Central Market, the cost of the commodity would be materially increased.

To support their contention, they cited that the market premises are too far out of the way for the hawkers who have to make a daily trip to get their supplies. Also, they pointed out that the amount of commission laid down by the Market authorities is too high.

Despite these declarations, however, the transaction of salt fish at the market went into effect as planned. A market official, interviewed by the reporter, said that he does not expect any trouble.

Some two months ago, when the Market first opened, fresh fish merchants staged a city-wide strike in opposition to the Government reform plans.

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Row Renewed At Central Fish Market

56 Salted Fish Hongs Object To Trading At Point Island Center

Another hue and cry over the regulatory measures of the Central Fish Market was heard yesterday when 56 dried and salted fish hongs of the city voiced their opposition to plans for adding the sales of preserved fish to the transactions of the Point Island trading center.

According to the new regulation recently promulgated, the initial trading of salted and dried fish must be done at the Market beginning today. Hitherto, business at the trading center has been limited to fresh fish.

In explaining their stand, preserved fish merchants pointed out that the trading at the Fish Market would materially increase the cost of the merchandise. The customary commission for handling this variety of fish, the hong men explained, ranged from 5 cents to 8 cents for every \$100. But according to the rules laid down by the fish market, the middleman's fee would be increased to \$1.00.

Another objection to the Central Fish Market's attempt to regulate the salt fish trade, the hong owners pointed out, is the inconvenience involved for the hawkers to go to the Point Island to obtain their supply every morning.

The objection voiced by the preserved fish men is reminiscent of the actions taken by tradesmen in fresh fish some two months ago. At that time when the new market project was being put into effect, a strike was called by recalcitrant hongs. Whether the 56 salted and dried fish hongs will join the market when it opens this morning could not be learned last night.

Central Fish Market Will Expand Plant

New Booths To Be Installed For Retail Trade

41 HONGS ARE NOW SIGNED UP

Old Nantao And French Bund Firms Move, Close Shop

Increased popularity of the service rendered by the Central Fish Market, Point Island, among local tradesmen has prompted its management to work on plans for building a new row of booths to take care of the mounting business, it was learned yesterday.

Early next month, workmen will start clearing the ground in front of the present buildings and begin construction. The new booths when completed will be used for retail trade.

At present, fish vendors who want to buy 10 or 15 catties of fish get their daily supplies from the whole sale hongs who lease small stores on the Market premises. But with a larger number of these small traders going out to get their fish from the trading center, it was felt that the present facilities are not enough.

41 Hong Fall Into Line
Once the center of spirited contention among local fish hong owners who strenuously opposed the activities of the new Ministry of Industry enterprise, the Market is now being used by some 41 hong, representing the entire force of Shanghai business men who deal in fish.

Although summer is usually the off season for fish, the Market is doing a \$50,000 daily business.

Before the hot weather set in when fresh fish was at a premium on Shanghai dinner tables, the Market did an average daily trade of \$80,000.

Another innovation, now being worked by Market officials, is a special section of the trade area to be used for trading in salted fish. Business in this section will be done according to the present practice of auctioning.

Cold Storage Plant
One Market official, explaining the reason for the increased popularity of the Market, cited the modern refrigerating plant as one of the chief reasons.

With the hot weather, the zero storehouse, where a large amount of easily perishable fish can be stored indefinitely, eliminates one of the chief worries of monetary losses for both hong owners and fishermen.

The Market is now a small village to itself. With boats coming from Ningpo and other places stopping regularly when cargoes are being unloaded, needs arise for catering to the various necessities of the crews. Along the front part of the Fish Market, shacks have been erected to house tailor shops, food stores, restaurants, a barber shop, fruit stands and other businesses.

Hongs' Fishermen Pleased
Gradually, the hong men and the fishermen are getting over their dislike for doing business under regulated conditions. Tradesmen who once hurled charges of "ruinous monopoly" and staged strikes and riot, are now taking the daily operation at the Market as a matter of course.

Along the Nantao and the French Bund where Shanghai's old fish market once operated under conditions of filth and disorder, all the hongs have either moved to Point Island or closed. At the new place of trade, these hongs have adopted and kept the regulations for sanitation required by the Market officials.

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CHANGHAI 1936

S. H. HOOB

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1936

For the relief of fishermen, the new Fish Market has set aside \$100,000 to meet requests for loans. It is now reported that out of this sum, \$60,000 has been lent at a very low interest. Twelve Chinese banks have decided to form a syndicate early next month to extend loans to fishermen.

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Fish Hongs Due To Join New Market

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Long-Standing Dispute
Now Reported
Settled

100 WORKMEN IN DEMONSTRATION

Try To Stop Trucks
Carrying Hawkers
To Center

The long-standing trouble arising from the Central Fish Market project is expected to approach solution starting from tomorrow when the 13 opposing fish hongs will call off their boycott and join the Market.

This decision was reached late yesterday after prolonged negotiations with the Ningpo Residents Association acting as the mediator.

Meantime, another minor demonstration staged by over 100 unregistered workmen occurred on Yangtze-poo Road shortly after midnight yesterday when the crowd attempted to stop several trucks carrying hawkers on their way to the Market.

Police Called

The trouble was quickly quelled by police attached to the Yangtze-poo District who responded to a call put in by the Market officials. Trading was held as usual when the Market opened at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Marked by a two-week strike and severalistic clashes, the opposition staged by the 13 hongs had remained the chief obstacle to an early peace on the Shanghai fish front. Declaring that the Market project was tantamount to a monopoly, the hong owners had refused to join the Government trading center and continued to operate at their old places on the Nantao and French Bund.

To break the deadlock, the services of Mr. Yu Ya-ching, local shipping magnate, and the Ningpo Residents' Association were enlisted as mediators. Friday, several of the hong owners accompanied by Mr. Yu visited the Fish Market to talk over matters with the Mayor. A compromise measure was agreed and the 13 hongs committed to move to shops at the Nantao and French Bund and move to Pudong Island starting this weekend.

The trouble early yesterday morning was caused by over 100 unregistered laborers who were refused jobs to cartons for the Market. They threatened to blockade the entrance to Ningbo road leading to the Market.

Police were called and the trouble was soon quieted.

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1936

RECALCITRANT FISH HONGS SURRENDER

Yangtzeppoo Trouble Is Averted As Police Disperse Men

After refusing for nearly a month to join the newly-established Fish Market of the Ministry of Industry in Yangtzeppoo, a period featured by intermittent strikes and disturbances, the 13 fish hongs in Marche de L'Ouest yesterday became brokers at the new venue. Their participation is expected to increase the daily business of the establishment from \$50,000 to nearly \$70,000.

At a press interview yesterday, Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, general manager of the market, stated that the misunderstanding was at an end. Genuine co-operation had been promised by the hongs, which would be treated on an equal footing with the earlier joiners, he said.

Trouble loomed in Yangtzeppoo Road yesterday morning when a mob of men, supposedly hawkers from the old Nantao market, stopped a number of trucks headed for Frenchtown from the new market with fish by lying down in the road. Police immediately interfered and dispersed the men.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, June 6, 1936

Mob Threatens Fish Truckmen

Near-Riot Averted In Yangtzeppoo After Police Interfere

Trouble, smoldering sullenly on the fish front for the past 10 days or two weeks, blazed up anew early this morning in Yangtzeppoo. It was apparently caused by the same old antagonism of fish hawkers in Nantao who have bitterly opposed the new state fish market at Point Island.

At about 1:30 a.m. today two motor trucks loaded with fish drove out of the market and headed for Frenchtown. Driving along Yangtzeppoo Road the trucks were met by a mob of approximately 150 men, most of whom were supposedly fish hawkers from the old Nantao market. The mob stopped the trucks by the simple expedient of lying down in the road. They then attempted to frighten the drivers by threat of violence if they didn't turn back, and also threatened to spoil the loads of fish. Patrolmen from the Yangtzeppoo Station, being aware of the presence of the crowd, had been on the alert and immediately interfered, dispersing the crowd without much difficulty and allowing the trucks to proceed. No arrests were made. Business went on as unusual at the new market today.

The trouble this morning was by no means as serious as that which occurred some time ago when a number of men were arrested for intimidation in Yangtzeppoo. Most of the city's fish dealers have knuckled under to the new mandate regarding a sort of monopoly on the fish trade at Point Island, although the 13 die-hard hongos on Marche de l'Ouest are still holding out in defiance.

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THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1936

**Recalcitrant Fish
Hongs Weakening**

**Reportedly Agree To Join In
With New Market**

The 13 fish hongs which have remained aloof from the Central Fish market are understood to have agreed to join in following urgent persuasions by Mr. Yu Ya-ching, local shipping magnate, at a meeting held at the Ningpo Residents' Association at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The hongs, however, are still insisting on some of their demands. They are demanding, among other things two more seats be given them in the Board of Directors and one seat in the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching, in his capacity as Chairman of the Ningpo Residents' Association, called the meeting with representatives of the 13 fish hongs yesterday afternoon pursuant to a request from the Municipal Council of Industries, urging that every effort be made to unite them with the Central Fish Market without delay.

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1936

COMPROMISE SOUGHT ON FISH FRONT

Thirteen Hongs Asked To Co-operate With Market Authorities

At a meeting held yesterday at the Shanghai Ningpo Residents Association efforts were made by Mr. Yu Ya-ching and other prominent Ningpo merchants to achieve a compromise between the Fish Market in Yangtze-poo and the 18 recalcitrant fish hongs, who have refused to participate in the market since its establishment.

There was no definite decision reached yesterday, but the representatives of the 13 hongs expressed their willingness to co-operate with the market authorities provided that they be treated on an equal footing with other hongs which have already become brokers of the market. They also demanded the increase of two new directors, one auditor and many officers in order to solve the unemployment problem after the closure of their hongs.

After the meeting, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, who is chairman of the Association, officially requested the 13 hongs to co-operate with the market in a brief letter. In this letter Mr. Yu stated that although he realized the difficulties of the 18 hongs, he wished at the same time that they would give more attention to the general situation and urged them to co-operate with the market.

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, MAY 31, 1936

S. U. REG. S.
No. S. B. D. 7396
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Thirteen fish bongs located on the Nantao Bund, which suspended business on May 17 as a protest against the centralization of trade in the Point Island Fish Market, resumed business yesterday morning as the result of mediation conducted by Mr. Yu Ya-ching.

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1936

FISH SUPPLY NOW BACK TO NORMAL

Four Of Five Demands By Hawkers Accepted By The Market

With the main question of transportation settled, the trouble-making elements closely watched by the police, and the 13 fish hongs in Nantao adopting a more conciliatory attitude towards the Fish Market in Yangtsepoo, a normal supply of fish was available in all general markets yesterday. Fish Market officials do not anticipate any further trouble.

The five demands presented by the hawkers have been accepted in principle by the market authorities, excepting that dealing with the half cent procedure fee, which must be referred to the Ministry of Industry for a decision.

The hawkers want to collect the fee themselves to establish a guild but the market authorities cannot easily give way on the question since the fee is enforced by regulations under the Ministerial order.

Mayor Wu Ta-chen has warned hawkers against creating further disturbances on pain of being severely punished.

Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, general manager of the Fish Market, has issued a long and strongly-worded statement answering an article recently published by Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead in which he described the fish market as a "dangerous monopoly."

Mr. Wang stated that the Fish Market was part of the economic programme of the Ministry of Industry. The object is to rehabilitate Chinese economic conditions in general and trade in the foreign settlements in particular. Mr. Woodhead's inference that the market will increase the price of fish destined for the foreign settlements was said to be "unreasonable."

Minister Denies State Controls Fish Business

**Wu Ting-chang Explains
Status Of New Market
In Shanghai**

NANKING, May 28 (Central).—Current speculative reports to the effect that the establishment of the Central Fish Market was synonymous to Government control of the fish business in Shanghai were emphatically denied by Mr Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industries, in a press interview here.

Public welfare being the primary consideration, Mr. Wu explained, the main purpose of the opening of the Fish Market on Point Island was to solve the important supply problem of fish for the several million residents of Shanghai as well as for the population in the upper reaches of the Yangtse Valley at large.

The old fish market on the Nantao Bund, Mr. Wu stated, had been found to be inadequate and its storage system not hygienic, thus constituting a great handicap to the development of the Chinese fish trade as a whole.

Emulating the example of foreign countries, according to Mr Wu, a location which is convenient in water communications has been chosen for the new Fish Market with the latest equipment and facilities, namely at Yangtszepoo, in order to meet the requirements of demand as well as supply.

Taking the welfare of the fish hongs at the old market into consideration, Mr. Wu declared, the various fish hongs have been given the first rights to act as brokers, thus eliminating any possible consequences in unemployment.

Fish exchange, like other exchanges, Mr. Wu explained, should be conducted at a central place, in other words, in the Central Fish Market, in order to stabilize prices by preventing manipulations by unscrupulous merchants.

Following exchange transactions, Mr. Wu pointed out, there will be no restrictions placed on the various fish merchants in conducting their business anywhere they like.

In conclusion, Mr. Wu said that reports saying that this was Government control of the fish trade were absolutely without foundation.

No Wood Oil Monopoly
NANKING, May 28.—(Kuomin).—The rumor that a monopoly will be created for the wood oil industry, is also contrary to facts. The motive for the establishment of the proposed China Vegetable Oil Refinery by the ministry is to form a company in co-operation with the wood oil merchants, so as to improve the quality of wood oil, fix standards for the product, and provide foreign dealers in wood oil with satisfactory oil at low cost.

No restrictions will be imposed on the free purchase or sale of wood oil by Chinese or foreign merchants, nor will the Government establish centralized control over the wood oil industry.

In short, it is the hope of this ministry to see domestic agriculture, industry and commerce become each a healthy organization and voluntarily rationalized and improved.

Where the power of the merchants is insufficient, the Government is willing to co-operate with them so that domestic agriculture, industry and commerce may keep pace with world economic trends, unite and develop, and furnish the world China's surplus products in super quality and at low cost.

Without unity, no trade can make any improvement in these times. The Government being in duty bound to promote the domestic enterprises, this Ministry is determined to continue to co-operate with the merchants in various trades in the future as in the past.

Supplies Normal Again

After a two-day tie-up, marked by city-wide rioting, trading at the Central Fish Market was resumed yesterday morning.

Some \$80,000 worth of fish, several times larger than the usual amount, was sold as the vendors took in an extra large supply in anticipation of heavy demands.

In all the Shanghai markets, both in the Chinese territory and the foreign-controlled areas, reports indicate that the fish business was good. Shanghai housewives and cooks, it was said, almost unanimously bought fish to make up the item on their menus missing for two days.

At the Point Island trading center yesterday nearly 200 officers and men from the Peace Preservation Corps and the Bureau of Public Safety kept watch beginning shortly after midnight to curb any further rioting.

On roads leading to the Central Fish Market special precautions were taken by the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Trading Is Undisturbed

Under this armed guard, the trading went on smoothly when the Market opened at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Venders, who staged demonstrations throughout the three municipalities Wednesday, did their buying, packed their cargo and left.

Meantime, at Nantao where 13 fish hongs are still holding out in their boycott against the Central Fish Market project, everything remained quiet. Shops, which at one time did a business running into five figures, were all closed. This strike, which has already lasted for over three weeks, was called in to protest against the alleged "monopoly" plan of the Government market.

In the First Special District Court yesterday morning, the rioters arrested Wednesday were given jail sentences. Woo Tung-sung, 30, and Liang Ah-koong, 32, both natives of Ningpo, received 30-day prison terms apiece for intimidation. The two fish venders were charged by the police as having thrown rocks on trucks on Pingjiang Road early Wednesday morning.

Sale At Old Site Banned

The jail terms and the resumption of trade ended, at least temporarily, the fish market quarrel. The strike was called Tuesday morning when venders protested against the 16-cent truck fare, collected by the Li Shang Transportation Company, said to be the only travel concern allowed to operate on the Point Island, over the Tingting Head Bridge.

Further negotiations were under way yesterday to bring the last straggler, the hongs to the new Market. Meanwhile under Government order, selling of fish is banned on the old fish market site on the Nantao Bund.

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Quiet Prevailing Along Fish Front

Truce Brings Shanghai Its Daily Supply Of Sea Food

All is quiet today on the fish market front. This morning the usual number of fish hong agents did the usual amount of business at the new government market at Point Island, east end of Yangtzeppo. Some \$80,000 worth of fish was purchased and distributed through the city.

Police of the three municipalities did not relax their vigilance in spite of reassuring reports that the issues had been settled, temporarily at least. Detachments from the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commander's Headquarters and officers of the Bureau of Public Safety were stationed at the market from midnight on, and the roads leading to the market through Yangtzeppo were watched carefully by Settlement police, but there was no disorder. Thousands of hawkers were at the market at 2 a.m. but maintained peace and order, quietly did their buying, shipped the fish off to the markets, and departed.

Market throughout the city received their usual quota of fresh fish about daylight, and business went on as usual, though police kept an eye out for agitators, intimidators and strikers. All was quiet at the old fish market in Nantoo.

This marked, for the time being, the end of a two-day siege by vendors who blocked all supplies of fish to city markets and who created near-riots at various points. This was result of the dissatisfaction among hongmen with the regulation for truck fare. This point in the argument was settled at a conference yesterday afternoon and the vendors used own means of transportation today.

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FISH MARKET DISPUTE

It is sincerely to be hoped that the dispute which has arisen between the authorities in charge of the new Government Fish Market on Point Island and the fish dealers and hawkers, which has resulted in serious interference with the fish supplies of this city, will soon be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. When the new Market was opened, this journal joined with those who welcomed the new scheme, because it appeared to give promise of better control and co-ordinated development not only to an important industry but also to a very important source of food supply. At the time we wrote it was not evident, as it has later become, that official compulsion was to be applied to all the interests in the fishing industry to use the market on what might be called arbitrary terms, and the trouble which has developed since, and the fears which have been aroused, all have their origin in this fact. It has been openly alleged that the Ministry of Industries and others behind the scheme have gone into this thing more with the idea of finding a new source of revenue than they have with the object of improving the industry, that old-established businesses are being subjected to spoliation tactics, and that large sums of money invested in such businesses are being sacrificed with a great deal of hardship to merchants, fishing people, and thousands of others who have hitherto been dependent on the industry. Of course, when anything new is tried, even though it might be with the very highest of motives, there is always likely to be an outcry raised by those who are being requested, or forced, to change old ways, and we cannot help but think that a good deal of the complaint which has arisen has been of an exaggerated kind. On the other hand, the duty is laid upon the authorities to see that in anything undertaken for the improvement of any industry the interests of those whose money and livelihoods therein are fully and sympathetically considered. One fears that many of the measures which have from time to time been taken of late years on the plea of improving or protecting various native industries have not always been devoid of the revenue-seeking urge of officials; that many good schemes on paper have been ruined when it has come to practical application because of the fees and imposts which have been levied. When there was general complaint from abroad that China's exports were falling off in quality and many of them subject to adulteration the idea of official testing bureaux at this end seemed a good one, but it was travestied by the revenue-making job it was made. The tea industry has suffered in this way, and there is fear that the wood-oil business is not destined to look at the same kind of unprofitable

If, on the plea of improving and extending the fishing industry, there is this thoroughly bad idea of official profit it is high time that Nanking saw to it that corrected notions prevailed. When the scheme was announced it was clearly stated that centralization was desired only for the purpose of assisting those engaged in the industry and to improve methods of handling and keeping, and that it was hoped to achieve lower fish prices by aiding the gradual elimination of redundant middlemen. It is alleged that that centralization has been precipitately enforced to the prospective bankruptcy of old-established businesses in which much capital is involved, that the number of middlemen has been actually increased, that charges have been raised, and that scant or no consideration has been shown to anybody. It is difficult to ascertain the full truth of allegations like those, but they ought to be officially inquired into by an independent authority sent down from the capital. The representations of all concerned should be sympathetically taken into consideration and reasonable time should be allowed for those in the industry to adjust themselves to new conditions.

There is one point which has been made by a writer on this subject which ought to be taken into consideration by the authorities of the foreign-controlled areas here, and that is with regard to the establishment of strict monopolistic control over all fish supplies at a spot outside such areas. The argument is advanced that it is dangerous to the food supply of the foreign areas, and would be especially so in times of emergency, for official Chinese control to be exercised over that supply, for if it is fish which is being controlled to-day it can be meat, vegetables and other products to-morrow. This is a point which must obviously be watched by the authorities in the Settlement and French Concession, but we do not think there is any cause for very great anxiety. In times of emergency measures of emergency are taken and there would be no brooking by foreign authorities here of any possible food supply boycott, even if such a remote contingency came to pass. We are not concerned at the moment with the geographical location of the new fish market but we are concerned with official honesty of purpose in its management.

J.W.J.

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1930

Military Will Intervene In Fish Market Strife Today

Local Garrison Troops To Be On Hand To Keep Order

FULL RESUMPTION OF TRADING SEEN

Yesterday Sees More Violence As Venders Continue Strike

Business at the Central Fish Market will be resumed this morning with the trading carried out under police and military protection. THE CHINA PRESS learned from authoritative sources last night.

This measure was taken to prevent the recurrence of rioting which flared up yesterday both on the road leading to the Point Island trading center and all over the city.

Stationed at the Market this morning will be detachments from the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commander's Headquarters, and officers of the Bureau of Public Safety. The roads leading to the Market will be watched by the Settlement police.

An official of the Central Market assured the reporter last night that no trouble is likely to occur. He was certain that the strike staged by the 3,000 venders will be called off by 3 or 4 o'clock this morning when the trading ground opens.

Many Houses Without Fish

The turn in the situation marks the end of a two-day siege by venders who blocked all supply of fish to Shanghai markets, leaving many houses without their favorite fish dishes.

Yesterday, despite many-sided negotiations, the trading failed to start at the customary hour. Arguments between the opposing parties of hawkers blocked all business. Several venders who decided to buy fish were intimidated by the striking traders.

By 4:30 some 200 hawkers left the Market with their fish cargo, intending to bring it to their hongs. Their trucks were blocked near Tungping Road Bridge by some 300 venders who had lay claim on the right to sell their produce.

Shanghaipoo police who arrived at the scene dispersed the crowd and arrested two men.

Rioting Spreads

Meantime the rioting spread quickly in other parts of the Settlement. A crowd of nearly 200 gathered at Pingliang Road and tried to stop a truck carrying venders on their way to the Market. Police from the Wayside Station arrested 16 from this crowd.

At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the Louza Police Station received a call stating that several striking fish venders were threatening the employees of a hong on Kukiang Road. Police arriving at the scene found the agitators had fled. The employees of the hong told the officers that the pickets threatened to pour kerosene over their stock if any business was done.

In the French Concession, scattered cases of intimidation and violence broke out around the "Fish Hong Row" on the French Bund. Some 22 agitators were arrested by the police.

Other Demonstrations Staged

In the Chinese areas, demonstrations were also staged in front of many fish hong and fish stalls. Officers of the Bureau of Public Safety arrested five agitators at the Yungshing Market.

The two-day strike was a result of the dissatisfaction among venders over the regulation for truck fare. They charged that the Market officials required them to travel on the cars furnished exclusively by the Li Shang Transportation Company at the charge of 15 cents per person.

This point of the argument was settled yesterday. According to a Market official, the venders will be allowed to go to the Market through any mode of transportation.

He explained that the argument was due to misunderstanding. The Li Shang Company, he said, offered to furnish free transportation for two weeks as a measure to encourage the hawkers to use their trucks. Tuesday, the two-week free-fare period was up, so the company started to collect money. The hawkers, taking for granted that the transportation was free, charged the Market with monopolizing the travel service.

Several other demands, including requests for lower commissions and the sale of fish without the mixing with ice, will be considered by the Board of Directors and the Ministry of Industry.

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Gangs Destroy \$10,000 Worth Of Fish In Dawn Surprise Raid On Trucks

City's Supplies Stopped By Rioters At New Fish Market; Terrorist Methods Used To Prevent Transaction Of Business During Sales

TWO ARRESTS MADE AFTER CLASH WITH CHAPEI POLICE; AGITATORS AT WORK

Nearly ten thousand dollars worth of fish was destroyed, hundreds of baskets being emptied into the roadway, in the course of an almost completely successful attempt by organized gangs to stop the local supply at its source in the early hours of yesterday morning. Numerous arrests were made.

Raids on fish-carrying lorries occurred at three different points, taking the authorities completely by surprise as an amicable settlement of the transportation dispute had been reported overnight.

First hint of trouble reached officials of the new Fish Market on Point Island when reluctantly to bid by the hundreds of fish hong agents who had attended to make purchases became too obvious to be overlooked. Investigation revealed that gangs of agitators had mingled with the crowds, warning them that they would not be permitted to transport any purchases they might choose to make.

Numerous buyers ignored the warnings, although the market was virtually stifled in its operations by the threats, and a convoy of about 40 lorries loaded with fish was sent out shortly before five o'clock.

Within 10 minutes most of them were back in the Fish Market.

Lorries Halted

It appears that half-way along the road to the Settlement, a group of recalcitrant hawkers or agitators were found lying in the roadway, bringing the lorries to a halt. A general raid was then made on the trucks and most of the cargo was jettisoned.

Chapei police were active and prevented further disturbances, but a fresh convoy was similarly invaded shortly after 5:30 a.m. on crossing into Settlement territory.

Here, it learned, the convoy was brought to a standstill when a coolie jumped in front of the leading truck, causing the driver to swerve violently. The truck slewed right across the road, preventing the passage of following vehicles and again part of the consignment was turned over into the roadway.

Police intervention came promptly, and in spite of further demonstrations, including stone-throwing, as the result of which two arrests were made, the convoy was given a safe escort for the balance of the fish cargo.

Organized Agitation

Meanwhile, organization and agitation was proceeding in other parts of the Settlement. Shortly before 7 o'clock, the Louza Police received information that 30 "unknown men" had appeared in Kiukiang Road, intimidating the five fish hongs established there. They warned them against conducting fish auctions during the day, threatening to ruin their stocks with kerosene if they commenced trading.

A further disturbance occurred in the Kung Ho Road Market in Chapei where a gang of 30 men invaded the fish stalls and attacked the hawkers who were attempting to trade. Police arrested three of the alleged assailants.

Fish Sales End

Fish sales were brought to an end.

Six arrests were made by police of the Yulin Road Station as the result of another attack on fish lorries at Pingliang Road. More fish destruction occurred here, when nearly a hundred agitators held up the trucks until police caused quick dispersal of the mob.

There is reason to suspect that the intimidation has been organized by interests objecting to the monopoly created by the Fish Market, and the result of these operations is that the stocks at the market are now piling up.

One unofficial estimate of the amount of unsold fish now lying in the Market as the result of the hold-up of Tuesday and Wednesday values it at between \$80,000 and \$120,000.

More Trouble Forecast

Officials in the market have requested the co-operation of the Settlement authorities in preventing further disturbances, according to Chinese sources.

The Shanghai City Government, it is also reported, is publishing warnings, threatening heavy penalties on intimidators caught.

An official stated that 10 trucks were actually overturned in the first outbreak yesterday morning, but this cannot be confirmed.

Late last night, as far as could be ascertained, no arrangement had been reached between the interests involved which would negative the possibility of a repetition of the disturbances, and there was reason to fear further demonstrations this morning.

Fish Strike Rules Over Truck Tiff

Vendors Of City Refuse To Sell Until Monopoly Is Called Off

VIOLENCE MARKS DAY'S SUSPENSION

New Fish Market Gives One Transport Firm Carrying Rights

A city-wide strike of fish vendors threatens to strip all fish dishes from Shanghai dinner tables today unless the walk-out is called off in time.

All day yesterday, sale of fish in all Shanghai markets was suspended as a result of a controversy in the new Central Fish Market.

Negotiation to break up the deadlock was proceeding at a feverish pace last night. But no assurance could be obtained from persons closely connected with the two opposing parties that the situation would go back to normal this morning.

The strike which borrowed part of its impetus from the old quarrel between the 13 fish hongs and the Market officials, was an entirely new controversy arising out of the bus fare which the hawkers were alleged to be required to pay.

Object To Truck Line

According to reports available yesterday, the tradesmen on their way to the Point Island Market at 2 or 3 o'clock every morning were asked to travel exclusively on trucks operated by the Li Shang Transportation Company at the charge of 18 cents per person.

It was charged by the striking hawkers that other vehicles were not allowed to pass the Tinghai Road Bridge.

Early yesterday morning some 3,000 sellers gathered at the Market and declared that they would not buy a single fish from the market unless the ruling on the compulsory transportation system was lifted.

A deadlock ensued, followed by arguments and occasional fist fights.

Meanwhile, several hongs arrived at the Market, claiming to be struck out by the growing desperation of the situation, declared an immediate truce.

They were joined by the other hongs, and a truce was agreed upon.

As a result of the truce, the majority of the hawkers in the Market returned to their respective hongs.

Sporadic quarrels involving fish vendors broke out in different markets in Chapel yesterday morning after the strike was declared effective by them.

Not knowing there had been any strike, one customer went to one of the fish booths at the Faoshing Road Market early in the morning wanting to buy fish. The booth-keeper, having a few fish left unsold from the previous day, charged an unusually high price for his merchandise. This drew the anger of the customer and he expressed it in words with the result that a quarrel ensued during which many vendors from other booths participated, aiding with their fellow-tradesman.

Another quarrel, more serious in proportions, broke out at the Yung Shing Road Market at 9 o'clock yesterday morning when a big mob of the loafer-type of men attempted to take away the measuring instruments from the fish vendors there. A big squad of men from the Yung Shing Road Sub-Bureau of Public Safety intervened, arresting five of the men and dispersing others. Taken to the sub-bureau headquarters, the arrested men alleged that they were sent by the Central Fish Market to take away the measuring instruments from those fish vendors who failed to comply with the regulations of the market.

In Nantao it was reported that the strike-breakers who conducted their usual trade were "punished" when their cargo was splashed with kerosene by other hawkers.

Yesterday evening an advertisement signed by several hawkers appeared in the local Chinese evening papers asking their fellow traders to return to their stalls this morning. The announcement stated that demands lodged by the fish vendors had been accepted by the officials of the market. The point of compulsory transportation which precipitated the strike was not included.

Several hawkers, known to be leaders in their business, said they were doubtful whether the announcement in the Chinese press could break the deadlock.

The 13 hongs who opposed the fish market project and refused to join their mercantile enterprises were still on strike yesterday. Negotiations were in progress between the hongs and Government officials and are expected to make a final decision today, when the strike will end.

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Usual Fish Supply Is Promised For Markets In Town This Morning

Dispute Over Transportation Charge To Point Island Market Is Settled When Hawkers Are Permitted To Use Own Conveyance

SHORTAGE OF FISH EXPERIENCED IN ALL MARKETS YESTERDAY

There will be the usual supply of fresh fish at all markets in town this morning. The strike called by about two thousand fish hawkers early yesterday morning, following a dispute over the transportation charge from the Tinghai Road Bridge, at the border of the Settlement, to the New Government Fish Market at Point Island, Yangtzepoo, has been called off following an amicable settlement with the authorities of the market, operated by the Ministry of Industry.

All hawkers have now been requested to attend at the market as usual at two o'clock this morning to buy their supplies for Shanghai's populace. They will be allowed to use their own means of transportation.

Two thousand hawkers rioted per trip on trucks operated by the Li Sang Transportation Company, through an arrangement with the authorities. Other means of conveyance from the Tinghai Road Brige to the market were forbidden.

Until yesterday the hawkers had been transported free of charge to the market and the charge yesterday came as bombshell, resulting in rioting and boycotting of the fish at the market. The hawkers also opposed the regulation requiring them to purchase ice when buying yellow fish. This latter question, however, is being discussed between the market authorities and hawkers.

Little Fish On Sale

The strike at the Government Fish Market had its repercussions all over town when cooks, boys and housewives went to the various markets in the International Settlement and found hardly any fish on sale. Following the argument between the representatives of the hawkers and the market authorities at about 2.30 a.m. yesterday several hawkers actually did go and buy fish. This infuriated the other hawkers and a riot ensued. Several hawkers

were injured and some taken temporarily into custody.

Two Men Arrested

Special watch was kept by International Settlement Police yesterday morning at fish stalls at the Hongkew, Shanhuiwan, Race Course, Sinza and other markets in the Settlement. Most of the fishmongers were away from their stalls, while others just stood around in groups discussing the situation. Several men had, however, bought fish, despite protests from their colleagues and they were doing a roaring trade.

Strike breakers were expected to operate, but only one case was reported in the Settlement. Two men were arrested on Tungchow Road after they had intimidated a fish hawker. They were found to be in possession of a bottle of kerosine, which it is believed they intended to use to ruin the fresh fish. The two men will be charged with intimidation before the First Special District Court this morning.

Nantao Trouble

Trouble was also seen yesterday morning at Nantao where the 13 hongs, who are still opposing the Government order to deal exclusively through the Government Fish Market, are continuing their former method of trading. A big trade was done at Nantao when one ship arrived from Ningpo with 8,000 pounds of fresh fish. The hawkers from the Government Fish Market received information of this and arrived on the scene to prevent the sale of the fish. Trouble ensued and the French Police had to be called out to keep order on Ponton No. Five off Marche de l'Ouest.

It is understood that since the Government Market opened 12 days ago, a total business of about half a million dollars has been transacted.

Other Demands

Besides giving in on the question of transportation, the management of the Fish Market was also reported to have acceded to five other demands made by fish hawkers. These demands were:—The use of standard municipal scales in weighing fish; fish to be for sale without being accompanied by ice; abolition of the half-cent procedure fee, so that hawkers themselves may collect it and establish their own guild; more leniency by brokers in dealing with hawkers; and improvement of the market wharf, including the installation of fishing nets around the wharf, and one-way traffic on the gangway of the wharf.

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Fish Mongers Clash With Agents Of Point Isle Mart Over Boosted Charge For Transporting Purchases

Dispute Spreads To Old Market; Fish Boycotted

Dealers Refuse To Buy Fish In Yangtsepoo, Row Precipitated

STEAMERS UNLOAD FISH IN NANTAO

Strikers Holding Firm Against New Scheme Of Regulations

Ominous rumblings on the fish market front, heard with anxiety by Shanghai police for the past few days, rose to a roar in the early hours of this morning when fish market on the Nantao Bund and at the new market at Point Island, Yangtsepoo. The trouble had simmered down by daylight without any major casualties, though several men had been arrested.

A controversy has been going on between fish hongs and officials of the new market ever since its opening 12 days ago, the fish dealers resenting the fact that they have been forced to abandon their traditional market near Nantao and deal exclusively with the new market of the Ministry of Industry at the east end of Yangtsepoo. This antagonism has been marked by much bickering and occasional outbreaks, and some 13 of the older hongs in Nantao have refused to deal with the new market. The outbreak this morning was the culmination of general hard feelings all round.

Treck Charge High
Fish mongers of various markets throughout the city grew increasingly dissatisfied with the arrangement whereby they had to go each morning at 3 or 4 o'clock to Point Island to buy fish, and to top it, they were imposed by the decision of the management of the new market to charge them 15 cents per trip for using trucks operated by the Li Gung Transportation Company through agreement with the market. Other means of conveyance from Tsinshai Sand Bridge to the market were prohibited. Although the mongers had not been charged for the use of the trucks, in addition, they were strongly opposed to the regulation at the market requiring them to purchase the fish before buying yellow fish.

This morning at about 2:45 a.m. approximately 3000 fish mongers gathered at the new market and protested, declaring that they wouldn't buy a single fish unless the new truck charge were immediately abolished. A deadlock ensued, with plenty of argument between dealers and officials.

Row Follows

Meanwhile about nine junks loaded with fish had arrived from Ningpo. Some of the mongers, growing desperate and knowing that they must bring fish back for their hongs, decided to break the "strike" and buy fish anyway. This precipitated an uproar among the mongers and a short混战 (conflict).

Steamer Brings Fish

The mongers returned to their hongs. At the old market on the Nantao Bund, the 13 recalcitrant hongs were still hoping to do business in defiance of the new market. At about 7 o'clock this morning the steamer Hainan Ming arrived in port from Ningpo, and brought 8000 pounds of fresh fish which were discharged on the wharves at the old market. Fish dealers delightedly did a roaring business and purchased about \$2800 worth of fish.

About an hour later the steamer Chin Shan arrived from Haining with 26 barrels of fresh fish aboard, and the barrels were discharged at Pontoon Five off Marche de l'Ouest. Dealers prepared to buy up this fish also, when a half dozen agents of the Point Island Fish Market arrived on the scene, having got wind of the "illicit" transactions. They interfered with the bargaining.

Police Called Out

Not wishing to have further trouble, the fish mongers called upon the French Police to maintain order in the area, and a French patrol was stationed along the Quay de France. The barrels of fish were then landed and most of them were sold. The remainder of the barrels were at the request of the agents, returned to the new market.

The trouble had reverberations throughout the city when fish shops didn't get their usual supply. In the Settlement, fish hawkers were on strike at the Shanghai, the Race Course, and the other markets. Police were notified, although the situation had not yet become acute, but trouble was expected by 8 a.m.

Men Arrested

When, finally, two men started a bawling and attempted to intimidate him while he was walking on Tungchow Road about 10:30 a.m., police arrested them and found them in possession of a lot of knives, apparently intended to damage the fish. The offenders were being questioned at noon time, and it was expected that they would be sent to the market under guard until the trouble had died out to their satisfaction.

S. B. D. 7376
Date 26 May 1936

July 1936

Fracas Over Fish

NO DOUBT a great many business men in Shanghai as elsewhere have found themselves sometimes in a mood to "go after business with a gun." Without even an element of jest about it, that seems to be precisely what the new Chinese fish market on Point Island is doing—and not merely going after business with a gun but using its gun to prevent others from doing business.

Finding that the fishing boats bringing their fresh catch to Shanghai were indisposed to stop at Point Island but instead preferred to continue up the Whangpoo to Nantao where they could deal with the hongs at the border of the French Concession as usual, those in charge of the new market have caused patrols to halt some boats while others which got through the first line have been stopped at the Nantao Bund by policing officials who went so far as to shoot into the air as a means of intimidation.

For a variety of reasons the French authorities cannot look upon such tactics with equanimity. As Mr. Woodhead pointed out in a special article for this newspaper yesterday, there is a broad general principle of food supply for the foreign areas involved. What happens on a relatively minor scale today may happen in a much more important way tomorrow. There are other issues more immediate and specific.

The French authorities have accepted license fees for the year from dealers who now find themselves deprived of direct access to the fishermen. Viewing the matter as between French and Chinese, there is provision for free trading and a specific prohibition of monopolies in the fundamental Sino-French treaty of 1844—the so-called Whampoa Treaty. We are assured by a spokesman of the French Consulate-General that no one on the Chinese side has endeavored to bring forward any juridical basis for these acts of violence which in effect cut off the French Concession from any direct trade with the fishermen. Representations, which seem well justified, have been made to both the Mayor's office and, through the French Charge d'Affaires, to Nanking.

At the moment things are in a state of suspense, with thirteen of the Nantao fish hongs on strike against what they conceive to be a ruinous injustice, and with the French authorities waiting for a reply from Nanking concerning the essential basis of the case.

We cannot see that either the hongs or the French officials are taking an unreasonable attitude of resistance. They are not against the new Point Island market so long as it pursues its affairs in a regular and legal way. But they feel that at the very least, the Chinese authorities should give a period of time if it is desired to make all fish business move off to the Point Island market; and if the matter is brought to a point, they can see no legal justification for the setting-up of a monopoly in any event.

China has rightly objected to the employment of Japanese armed force to aid an uprising in North China. The same principle applies to the employment of Chinese armed force for the hindrance of a regular and legal market in Shanghai, unless there is a side to the matter which has not as yet been brought out.

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POOR FISH

THE poor fish which has been long looked upon as sweet sauce for the human goose has lately received honorable mention from a British publicist in a local evening contemporary. As a food for which a sum of \$1,200,000 has been spent in the construction of a market, it has suddenly sprung into prominence on dry land, as the result of a controversy.

The controversy has arisen in this wise. With the establishment of this modern market, with modern means for refrigeration so that the fish may remain just a few hours longer in its native delicate state, the Government has ordered the closure of other fish markets which have long constituted, by virtue of their generally unsanitary conditions, a serious menace to public health.

This forethought on the part of the authorities can be readily appreciated in the imminence of hot weather. At least such should be the reaction of the average individual claiming the right to voice public sentiment. This is unfortunately not the case with the particular British critic. At once he has begun to see red, even as his Japanese friends are wont to see red anywhere anytime.

To him the innocent control of fish as food easily contaminable appears to be the first step, on the part of the Chinese authorities, to control the food supply of the International Settlement and the French Concession. With lightning swiftness he has conjured up a picture of "certain contingencies" in which fish will be prevented from coming into these two areas and of foreigners being forced to pay "prohibitive" prices for fish in consequence of high taxation levied elsewhere.

The nightmare in which this critic has found himself must be promptly broken—for his benefit. Let us examine the "contingencies" first. Of these the most likely one is a state of war declared or undeclared, unless he is so fantastic as to think of the possibility of a food blockade ever being instituted by the Chinese against the two foreign areas. In case of war, the supply of food generally, and not of fish alone, is rendered uncertain. Even if the fish market were situated at his doorstep decent fish may not be forthcoming.

The other contingency is a "prohibitive" price for fish in the two foreign areas. This is a contingency which is contingent whether or not the fish market becomes a monopoly or not. If the fish markets are allowed to compete, if the Government does not interfere in the price of fish, then there is no reason why the price of fish should

soar high if sold on the modern market.

In both arguments our British champion of the fish hongs has overlooked the rather important fact that in the International Settlement and the French Concession the Chinese form the major portion of the population. Certainly he would not try to contend that the Chinese are less fond of fish than the foreigners or that the Chinese Government would, out of sheer spite, starve the hundreds of thousands of the local Chinese just to deprive the foreigners of their second course.

Finally, the last bit of fear may be removed for his peace of mind. He says: "Today it is fish; tomorrow it may be cattle, or vegetables, or fruit." However, the truth is that, as good slaughter houses are in existence, there may be no need for more and that as fruit and vegetables do not become poisonous through deterioration they do not have to be protected in the same way as fish.

THE NEW FISH MARKET

A Dangerous Monopoly

By H.G.W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.

(Editor, Oriental Affairs)

NOTE. This special article replaces the Saturday comment by Mr. Woodhead appearing on page 9.—Editor.

IN A RECENT issue of this paper there was an account, substantially accurate, of the dispute that has arisen between the local Chinese officials and the Fish Hongs in the French Concession. The facts, briefly summarized, are as follows. On May 11th a new and modern Fish Market was officially opened on Point Island, some distance beyond the Settlement boundary at Yangtzepoo. At the time it was stated that the Capital of the Market was \$1,200,000, half of which had been subscribed by the Government.

The new buildings which cover some 48 mow of land, consists of the market itself, a godown, cold-storage warehouse, ice-making plant, administration building, central store house, and a wharf, and the cost of erecting and equipping it was in the neighbourhood of one million dollars. The cold storage plant is capable of holding 1500 tons of fish; and the ice-plant produces about 50 tons of ice per day for the use of the market. Mr. Tu Yueh-sun, the well-known French Concession resident, is Chairman of the enterprise, which appears to have full Government backing, and Mr. Wang Shiao-lai is the General Manager.

A HUGE TURNOVER

NOw THE ESTABLISHMENT of a modern Fish Market may in itself be a good thing. It has been estimated that the Nantao Fish Hongs have been doing an annual business of some fifty million dollars. And it has been alleged—though this is open to doubt—that they have exploited the fisher-folk by charging exorbitant interest on the loans advanced to them. On the other hand the large Hongs have installed up-to-date refrigerating plants, which has involved a large capital outlay.

And while they might, in due course, transfer to the new Market they naturally resent the complete and sudden dislocation of their business, enforced conversion from the role of merchant to that of broker, and the heavy losses that must result from deflecting the entire fish trade to the new Centre. For that is what the Chinese authorities have in mind. Fishing boats bound up river to deliver the cargoes to the Nantao Hongs are now held up and compelled to unload at Point Island. Some craft which managed to evade the patrols, and brought their fish up to the Nantao Bund found themselves held up by detachments of the Peasants' Preservation Corps, which actually fired into the water to intimidate them. The result has been that thirteen of the largest Nantao Hongs have gone on Strike, and the Fish Market on the borders of the French Concession and Nantao, has suspended business.

SETTLEMENT FOOD SUPPLIES

ONE ASPECT of the situation appears to have been overlooked by those who have commented upon—and in general commended—the establishment of the Great Shanghai Fish Market, and that is its possible effects upon the food supplies of the Settlement. The new Market is inconveniently situated, some seven miles from the heart of the Settlement, and on Chinese Road. The maintenance of the fish supplies of the Foreign Areas, therefore, will depend upon motor haulage over a long distance from a centre over which the Settlement and Concession authorities have no control. The possible implications of this state of affairs are obvious. An important factor in the food supply of the Foreign Areas has been monopolized by the Greater Shanghai authorities, who would be in a position to prevent the transportation of fish to those Areas in certain contingencies, or alternatively to impose taxation thereon which would make the price prohibitive.

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TODAY FISH; TOMORROW?

TODAY IT IS FISH; tomorrow it may be cattle, or vegetables, or fruit. For in principle there is no difference between submitting to outside control of fish supplies than of cattle, or potatoes, or cabbages. There would be little or no objection to a Fish Market operated on a voluntary basis; there are grave and obvious objections to a monopoly established by compulsion, which will place under the control of the Greater Shanghai Authorities, one of the stable forms of food of the two thirds of the Chinese population of Shanghai who reside in the two Foreign Municipal Areas. There are seventeen markets in the Foreign Settlement alone, and about ten also in the French Concession, and even if the innovation of a monopoly were desirable on other grounds, the readjustments necessary to ensure regular supplies of fish from the Greater Shanghai Market would require careful preliminary organization.

VESTED INTERESTS

MOREOVER VESTED interests—in this instance Fish Hongs which have been doing business for a century or more in the Nantao District—are certainly entitled to some consideration. These Hongs employ thousands of porters, salesmen, etc. and, indirectly, many thousands more of actual fishermen. They cannot reasonably be expected to pack up overnight, so to speak, write off the value of their refrigerating plant, and transfer all their activities to Point Island.

It is desirable of course, that the fish supplies of the Foreign areas—like other foodstuff—should be under proper supervision. To ensure this, however, it is unnecessary to create an external monopoly. The Health Authorities both in the Settlement and Concession are quite competent to deal with the fish-supply within their jurisdictions. And it is intolerable that the population therein should be dependent upon an external Chinese-controlled Market.

THE CLOUD THAT HAS APPEARED

THE ATTEMPT to introduce the fish monopoly has already resulted in breaches of the peace—and incidentally in a serious motor accident. But the potential consequences to the Foreign Areas are far more serious. It is imperative that they should retain reasonable independence in the matter of food supplies. These have, indeed, been one of the chief concerns of the two Foreign Municipalities during the recurring crises to which they have been subjected during the past two decades. If all fish are to be landed at Point Island, if a year or two hence all cattle brought down from the interior or imported from abroad, are to be sent to Greater Shanghai Abattoirs or pounds, internal regulation of food supplies in the Foreign Areas will become impracticable. The cloud that has appeared is already bigger than the traditional man's hand. The deluge will surely follow if the Foreign Municipalities once give in to the external monopolisation of their food supplies. It is satisfactory to learn that the gravity of the issue is appreciated by the French authorities who have lodged strong protests against the fish monopoly both with the Mayor and the Nanking Government.

S. S. RLG
S. B. D.

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1936

FISH DISPUTE SOON TO BE SETTLED

Many Hong Owners Not Inclined To Join New Market Project

An early settlement of the present dispute between the new Central Fish Market and local fish hongs is viewed possible as efforts are being made by the market authorities to persuade the fish hongs to join the new project.

Altogether 13 fish hongs refused to join the new fish market on the ground that the maximum commission set by the market officials is not sufficient to cover expenses. These hong men continue operation at their original place at the French Bund.

Inquiries made by the Central News Agency at the Central Fish Market reveal that the new project has been doing flourishing business since its opening on May 12. The volume of its daily business is said to have increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and it is expected to increase to \$100,000 per day in the near future.

Meanwhile, it is learned, plans are contemplated for the organization of a fishery finance corporation by local banking circles. The regulations governing the organization of the corporation were recently approved by the Executive Yuan.

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Die-Hard Fish Hongs Fight Passing Of Nantao Market

Traditional Waterfront Fishwharf District Now Melancholy, Deserted

**Colorful Section Of French Bund Loses Bustle
If Not Atmosphere; New Point Island Market
Diverts Trade; Ancient Hongs Closing**

Trade Is Ended But Aroma Lingers On

THE old fish market, she ain't what she used to be—but you'll never know it by the smell.

Since the fish dealers of Shanghai went new-fangled on us and opened themselves up a brand new modern up-to-date hygienic efficient fish market on Point Island, way out at the eastern end of Yangtzeopoo, times have been getting mighty parlous down around the Nantao Bund, mighty parlous. Down along the fish wharves times have come to such a pass you can't buy you sel a decent huang yu or a dried pomfret for love or money, hardly, any more. It is indeed a pretty kettle of fish...

Along Marche de l'Est on the French Bund fish hongs that have been in the business in that waterfront district for years and years—generations—have closed their doors. It's a melancholy sight. Rows of shop fronts, with the shutters up and big posters pasted over them announcing that they have been forced to close down because of the new fish market in Yangtzeopoo.

In Frenchtown

The old fish market's location is usually designated loosely as the Nantao Bund, but in reality it is concentrated in a small, compact district at the tip of that piece of French Concession territory that extends south along the river between the Bund and the Native City to the gates of Nantao. It is a district of godowns and warehouses, of narrow, cobbled streets and lanes. There are all sorts of shops there besides the fish hongs, of course: vegetable, sugar, tobacco shops, fishing tackle, stores, rope stores where a seaman can buy anything from a needle to patch the sail on his junk to an anchor to hold it in a rough sea. Along the Bund itself are the rows of wharves at which the steamers are tied up that ply between Shanghai and Ningpo and river ports and small harbors on the Chekiang and Kiangsu coast. There's a great deal of activity in that section, what with trucks and wheelbarrows, and push carts and crowds of stevedores and coolies and seamen and hawkers. Over it is a bedlam of sound: the cries of men and the rumble of freight loading and unloading and the deep roar of steamer whistles and the sharp bark of tugs...



But the district has suddenly lost its atmosphere—or at least that part of it along Marche de l'Est where are the fish hongs that front the fish wharves. When we say atmosphere, we use the term advisedly, of course, because that is a very old part of Shanghai, and was a bustling fishing district when the taotai received the first Westerner who ever came up the Whangpoo. And if you've been dealing in fish in one place for several hundred years, you aren't going to remove all the atmosphere over night. Nosir.

It Can't Change

If you've ever stuck your nose into a barrel of herring, you know what Marche de l'Est is like. Take the fish themselves away, take them away as far as Point Island, close up the hongs, drive away the fishing junks and sampans, kick out the dealers and the fishermen, and Marche de l'Est and its byways will be as aromatic as ever.

Shanghai has long been a fish market of great importance to the China Coast, for much of the fish caught in the sea off Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien, as well as in the Yangtze River for a long way westward, are brought here for sale. There, millions of Shanghai eat a terrific amount of fish and sea products—fresh-water fish, salt water fish, salt-dried fish, fish products, and 17 big fish corporations handle the trade. They run the fishing fleet of trawlers and seiners. They con-

trol the frozen fish industry, the cannery industry, the ice-house business, and they have their fingers on most of the fish shops of the town. They are the bones of the thousands of men who make fishing their occupation.

All Kinds of Fish

THE Fish men go down to the sea in punks, fishing outside well. These things all had sense, yet Japan's military smuggling continues.

If there is any logic elucidation has yet to come other quarter. Frankly we such elucidation can be given.

Japanese know it. In explanation we can only conclude Japanese are letting the military means of pressure upon happened before. (There is theory, fostered by the Japanese, that at times the military hand. Somehow that yarn the same amount of water to

But even though such a may strike Tokyo as a handing pressure, there is no just international law or plain safe to go on to indefinite length.

We believe that the time China, and friends of China's determination to check the smuggling—and the traffic is out of it—by every possible not be assumed that the Japanese block whatever is done; for that the Japanese aren't capable and display boldness in what this suggests itself.

One of the most imminent is being suggested is to tie a railway lines leading out smuggling. That should be done. It is a shame and a scandal that owned railways should in the flooding of the country will. If the thing can't be handled start at a distance and work together, and most of the fishermen, for generations, have lived in that district, so that it is distinctly a fishing community with a flavor all its own.

Trade Monopolized

Now the new fish market has monopolized the trade, and fishing boats returning with full loads from outside Woosung are not allowed to proceed up-river to the Nantao Bund, but must unload their catch at Point Island. So 13 of the larger fish hongs have gone out of business.

Resentment boiled up to a crisis a few days ago when a free-for-all developed between fish hong employees and officers of the Peace Maintenance Corps. Several fishing boats had managed to slip up-river to Nantao and started to deliver their catch to the hongs, but the policemen descended upon them and there was a good old waterfront melee in which a few folk got more or less hurt and one man fell into the river and drowned. The police finally fired shot into the air and that drove off the excited mob.

Some Kiosks Under

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Who says?

CHINA PRESS
S. A. REGISTRY
1938 D.

THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1938

Fish Hongs Still Firmly Buck Monopoly

Maximum Commission At New Market Said Inadequate

Shanghai's fish hongs and tea hongs, on a war-path against government regulation, continued to vent their opposition by suspension of trade yesterday.

Many-sided negotiations to break the deadlock failed to persuade the opposing tradesmen to resume their business.

The strike among the fish wholesale sales centered around 13 hongs which refused to join the new Central Fish Market project. Insisting that the maximum commission set by the market officials was not enough to cover expenses, the recalcitrant fish hong men continued operation at their original place at Marche de l'Est, French Bund.

Clerk Drowned

Friday the quarrel was brought to a climax when officers of the Peace Preservation Corps attempted to prevent the unloading of a cargo of fish consigned to the 13 hongs. An ensuing clash between the officers and hong employees resulted in the drowning of one Wong Ah-kai, a clerk in a fish store.

Wong's death prompted the 13 hongs to suspend all trades and adopt the strike tactics in an effort to settle their long-standing trouble with the market authorities.

Among the tea exporting hongs, the central issue in their dissatisfaction continued to pivot around the control measures adopted by the Kiangnan and Anhwei provincial officials over the sales and transportation of the Keemun crop.

As a result of a deadlock in the negotiation for a proposed co-operative plan, the leading tea exporters here again suspended cashing of their outstanding loan drafts.

The hong owners declared yesterday that these checks amounting to over a million dollars should be redeemed by the provincial governments. This stand was based, they said, on the ground that the Keemun tea is to be sold under government monopoly.

Honghills Pestered

At the "Fish Hong Row" on the French Bund yesterday, closed doors and idle employees gathered in small groups talking over the situation revealed a general tenseness. Blameless denouncing the market project were posted on the doors of all the striking stores.

A meeting attended by some 300 representatives of wholesalers and retailers were called yesterday at the Ningpo Residents' Club to discuss measures for settling the tie-up. The party failed to make any material headway.

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STRIKE OF NANTAO FISH HONGS

Opposition to Detention of
Boats by New Market

MAN REPORTED MISSING IN SERIOUS MELEE

In protest against the use of force by the Fish Market authorities and the detention of fishing boats, the thirteen fish hongs located at Marché de l'Est, French Bund, which have been strongly opposing the monopoly of the trade by the former, have declared a strike.

At an emergency meeting, the owners decided that the French Concession authorities be requested to afford protection to the hongs during the period of strike and that fish merchants at sea ports in Chekiang be notified by telegram to suspend the transportation of consignments of fish to Shanghai for the time being.

The decision to suspend business was reached early Sunday morning following a fight between the fish hong employees and members of the Peace Maintenance Corps in which an employee was reported to have fallen into the river and disappeared. Several fishing boats had arrived off the Nantao Bund to deliver the catch to the hongs, but were prevented from doing so by the Peace Corps members. In the ensuing mêlée, the latter had to fire several shots into the sky to keep the employees back. Several fishing boats were eventually brought back to the Point Island to unload their cargo.

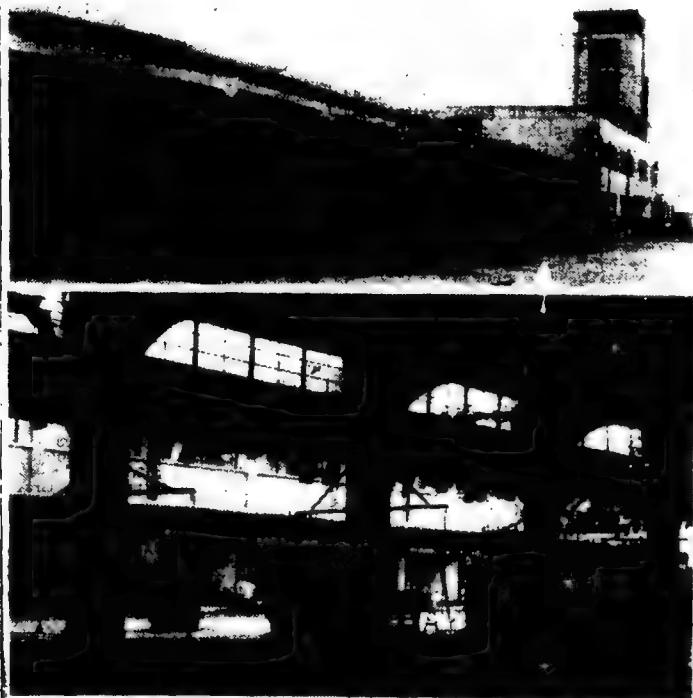
About 500 persons consisting of fish hong owners, employees and fish mongers called at the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association in Thibet Road where they were received by Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Chairman. After a brief interview, Mr. Yu promised to convey their grievance to the Nanking Government. The hong owners declared that they had been compelled to suspend business as a result of the interference by the Fish Market authorities. A manifesto opposing the monopoly and the detention of eight fishing boats was circulated.

Following the opening of the Fish Market a week ago, all fish hongs were required to do business on the Point Island only. A group of hongs agreed to the arrangement and subscribed to the shares of the new establishment, but the thirteen hongs oppose the system and have been carrying on business at Marché de l'Est, adjacent to the Nantao Bund.

NEW FISH MARKET STARTS BUSINESS

N.C.D.N. Photos.

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The new fish market at the Point opened for business yesterday morning but only about \$20,000 of business was done, the explanation given being that many fishing boats do not know the location of the market. These pictures show some of the modern features of the market which displaces the Nantao Bund site.

FISH MART STARTS BUSINESS

Only Small Trade Handled on the First Day

The Point Island Fish Market, formally opened on Monday morning, started business at 3 a.m. yesterday in the presence of Mr. Tu Yuez-sen, the director, and managers. Up to noon, about \$20,000 worth of fish exchanged hands at the market.

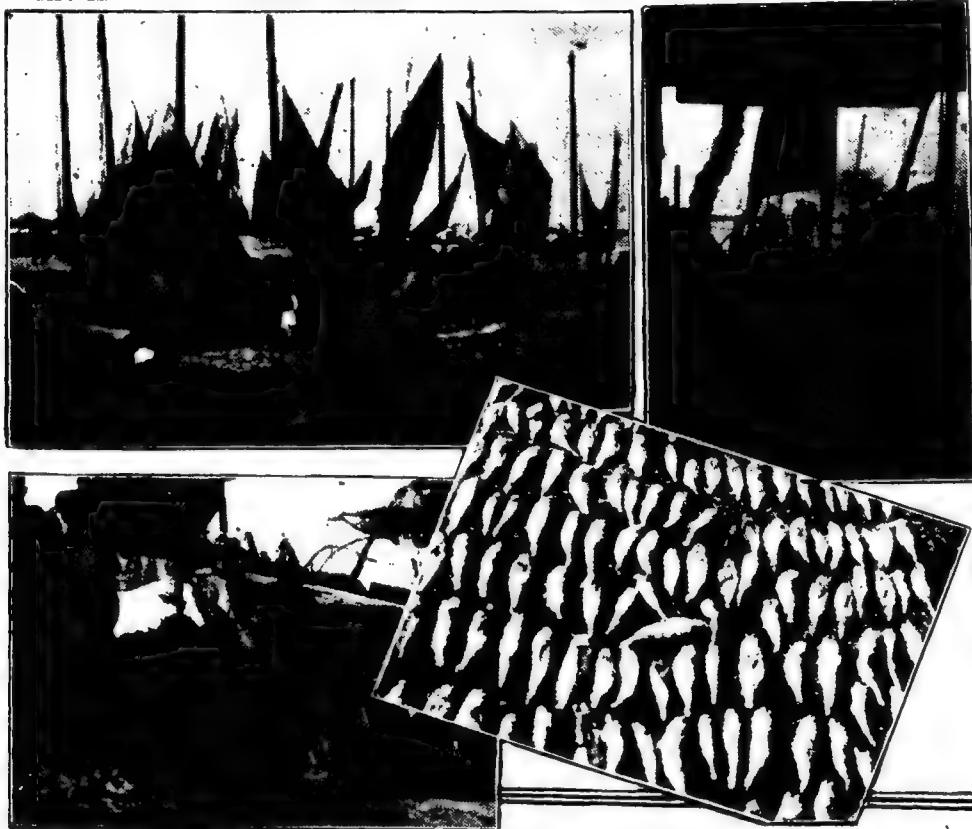
A spokesman of the market explained that owing to the fact that many fishing vessels did not know the location of the market, the number of fish vessels that called on the market yesterday was not so many as expected. It was expected that more fishing vessels would come to the market by and by and consequently a greater volume of business would be done at the market in future, the spokesman said.

Agents of the market's inspection department were stationed at Woosung so that vessels laden with fish from coastal and Yangtze ports all came to the market. A few vessels from the inland river districts might have gone to the old fish market in the Nantao Bund, but these were very few in number, said the spokesman. Efforts were being continued by the City Chamber of Commerce to persuade the thirteen fishing ports on the Nantao Bund to join the market.

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At Point Island: Where The Fish Come In



The above photos were snapped along the new waterfront created by the Central Fish Market at Point Island. Upper left: A fleet of junks which have just unloaded their catch. Upper right: A photo snapped through the "window" in the aft quarter of a junk showing another junk preparing to get under sail. Lower left: A mah jongg party on board ship. Lower right: A mess of fish drying in the sun.—CHINA PRESS photos.

Central Fish Mart Center Of Interest

Proves "Coney Island" For Residents Of Yangtseopoo

13 HONGS STILL OPPOSE PROJECT

Bostman Tells Reporter Lower Commissions Now Charged

Currently the newest thing in town is the Central Fish Market at Point Island which opened Monday. It is fast becoming a "Coney Island" for residents of the Yangtseopoo district.

People from miles around were converging on the new trading center compound yesterday to look at the queer combination of old and new—the latest machines of refrigeration side by side with ancient Chinese fishing vessels.

On the sprawling grounds of the Market, stores which sell condiments, dried and cigarettes have sprung up to meet the growing trade. The market is open 24 hours to the public. All day long there are buyers who have come

Occupying over 47 mow of land, the Central Fish Market faces the Whangpoo with a long row of wharves for fishing vessels. The main building, housing the office and staff quarters, has a special tower for meteorological observations. Equipment for the observatory is still to be installed when funds are available.

Data gathered by the Fish Market weatherman will be distributed to boats to warn the fishermen of storms.

Hong Big Ice Output

Behind the wharves is the refrigeration plant for storing leftover fish. Made to house 700 cases of fish, this plant is capable of producing over 50 tons of ice each 24 hours.

Aimed to control the supply and demand of fish, the ice plant is a special feature of the Fish Market for rehabilitating the industry. According to the program of the market officials, the refrigeration facilities of the trading center will be used to store and transport the Whangpoo's fresh fish.

Another portion of the harbor is likely to be largely occupied by fish boats. This means that the trading value grows from \$3 to \$4 billion every year.

As compared to the Fish Market elsewhere, notably the trading centers in Europe, there is a gulf between the Chinese and an auction house. The Chinese need their stock to be the "fresher" or living carcass. Who uses the live fish is not clear as the Chinese market is a combination of the two. It is known to be the largest in the world, second only to the U.S. in volume of sales. The Chinese are the largest importers of fish in the world, and the Chinese are the largest exporters of fish in the world.

13 Hongs Holding Back

It is on the point of commencing that the main fight is being carried out between two cliques of hongs. Those opposed to the Municipal market project say that the 25 per cent commission is not enough to cover operation costs. Thirteen of these hongs have so far refused to fall in line and are still operating at the old trading ground on the Nantao Bund.

One boatman, questioned as to his opinion regarding the dispute yesterday, said that he had none. "We sell our fish to one particular hong, and if that hong moves into the new Market, we naturally send our stuff here."

He said, however, that it does mean that he gets a lower commission rate by sending the fish to the Market to sell.

These boatmen who operate large Ningpo junks do not catch fish themselves. They ply their vessels along the Chekiang coast, beat out their house flags and a host of small fishing vessels will gather to transfer their catch.

The fishermen recognize our face and knowing who owns the boat, they are willing to let our

(Continued on Page 14, Col. X)

NEW FISH MARKET

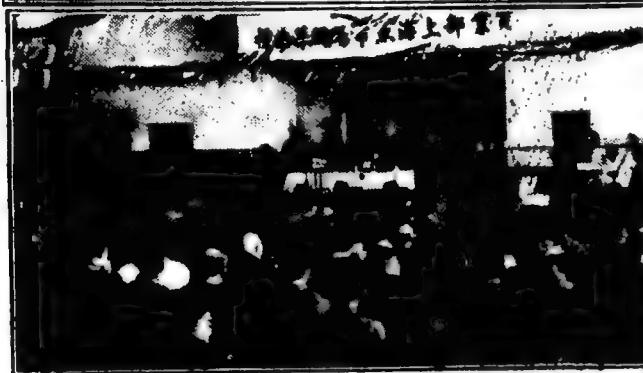
The inauguration of the new \$1,000,000 Fish Market, a joint enterprise of the Ministry of Finance and leading Shanghai merchants, on Point Island, is of great importance and will, we hope, prove the starting-point of a thorough reorganization of China's fishing industry. It is not always realized, perhaps, how important an industry fishing may be but when we mention that the annual value of fish landed in the British Isles alone every year is in the neighbourhood of £17,000,000 it will be realized that its value to a nation can hardly be overestimated. The waters of China abound in valuable fish and fishing has been the stand-by of tens of millions of Chinese people for ages. Nevertheless, the industry to-day is far from well-equipped and the possibility of marketing the fishermen's catches in many important centres is spoilt by the lack of refrigeration facilities, cleaning and packing stations and ships, etc. In no industry is the adoption of modern methods more revolutionary than in fishing. The old methods are often wasteful in the extreme and only a small percentage of the catches are brought to the centres where a plentiful supply of fresh and wholesome fish is an urgent necessity. We observe that Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, general manager of the new market, says that the annual consumption of fish in China is believed to amount to \$100,000,000, but if the refrigeration system could be properly adopted then fish could be transported to those provinces which suffer from a fish shortage. This would eventually increase the amount of consumption of fish to about \$300,000,000 worth per annum—a marked addition to China's food supply.

It is in these circumstances that we regret to see that thirteen out of the twenty-three fish hong owners in Nantao are holding out against the operation of the new market which requires that every fish boat must anchor there and that the first transaction must be done inside the market. The recalcitrant fish hong owners contend that the seven per cent. commission charged by the market is too high and that the institution is too far away from the retail markets of the city. As to the former objection, having regard to the fact that the market has been established primarily to assist the Chinese fishing industry to reach a better status and to encourage its expansion, it would seem that seven per cent. is rather high but we presume that those backing the scheme have given proper consideration to this point and that to make the market a success it is felt that the charge could not be less. If this be the case it should be carefully made clear to the fish hong owners the necessity of making this charge. Moreover, it may prove possible to reduce it in the future. The latter objection as to distance has not much point, we feel. A large-scale fish market with proper modern equipment would hardly have been

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brought nearer to the city than this, and, as a matter-of-fact, we feel that the Point Island site was remarkably well chosen. It is up to the fish hong owners to make proper arrangements themselves, in the ordinary course of business, to secure that fish is quickly and conveniently conveyed to the retail markets. They are quite capable of doing this and with a little co-operation there is no reason why there should be much added cost. The trouble with the fish hong owners, as with so many other Chinese merchants, is that they are intensely conservative and do not like to change their methods from the time-honoured ones. But it must be realized that in this case the change is greatly for the better and that if the new market scheme is properly worked, with the wholehearted co-operation of all concerned, not only will an important industry be helped materially but the people of Shanghai will have a better fish supply than that to which they have been used.

W.H.R.

Central Fish Market Opens

After protracted preparations, the Central Fish Market of the Ministry of Industry at Point Island, Yangtze-poo, opened yesterday morning. Top: Entrance to the market. Bottom: Mr. Liu Wei-chih, Vice-Minister of Industry, addressing the crowd at the opening ceremony.—International News photos.

Fish Market Opens Despite Hong Dispute

New Plant Inaugurated In Yangtze-poo; 12 Firms Holding Out

The new Fish Market of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai was formally opened yesterday morning in an impressive ceremony presided over by Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the market.

More than 4,000 official representatives and guests including Mr. Liu Wei-chih, Vice-Minister of Industries, Mayor Wu Te-chen, Mr. Yu Tso-ting, Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. Tsou Ping-wen, were present.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr. Tu made a brief report on the circumstances leading to the establishment of the market.

Others Speak

Other speakers included Mr. Liu Wei-chih, representing Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industries, Mayor Wu, and Mr. Wang Hsien-ku, General Director of the Market, who expressed his thanks for the visit of the Vice-Minister and the members of the Executive Committee to inspect and witness the inauguration of the new plant.

The new Fish Market, situated on the Point Island, is built on land formerly occupied by the old market, which was demolished in 1933. The new plant will have a daily turn-over of 1,000 tons of fish, and it is expected to replace immediately and

Difficulties Encountered
Difficulty has been encountered by the managers of the market owing to the refusal of 12 fish hongs on the Nantao Bund to accept booths in the new establishment. The hongs carry on a big business every year and it is considered by the Government authorities that their co-operation is essential to the success of the enterprise in Yangtze-poo.

The Nantao hong owners contend that the 3.5 per cent commission promised by the market is insufficient to carry on a profitable business. They also objected to the location of the new market in that it is too far from the center of gravity for consumers.

Despite persuasions by the City Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Tu Yueh-sen as one of the directors of the Central Fish Market, the 12 fish hongs, according to information available yesterday, are determined to remain in their present quarters at the Nantao Bund. Authorities in charge of the Central Fish Market, however, are known to have devised effective measures whereby the better was expressed, the 12 hongs will in the end give up their original quarters.

In Modern Plant

Located on 45 acres of land on Point Island, rented from the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, the new market, construction of which started in November, 1934, consists of six main sections: the market proper, the godown, a cold-storage warehouse and ice-making plant, a hotel, an administration building, and a central store house. One of the most important features of the new market is its scientific organization and systematic management in all departments. It is planned to have a turnover of 1,000 tons of fish daily, and to supply the needs of the city.

The cold storage plant will accommodate 1,500 tons of fish in addition to producing 50 tons of ice for market sale. Four 10' x 10' York compressors with shell-condensers are used, the machinery and cork insulation of which cost \$280,000.

Two sections of wharves have been built. One section, 600 feet long, consists of three steel piers and was built by the Hwa Yi Building and Engineering Works at a cost of \$100,000. The second section, platform wharf of five piers, was built by the Sheng Kei Company at a cost of \$12,000. Aside from the wharves six buoys are also for mooring fishing trawlers.

Already A Landmark

The office building is a splendid structure already becoming the landmark of Shanghai on meeting into the harbor from Woosung. It occupies the river frontage with a three-story office building and a seven-story tower, the latter to accommodate wireless and observatory installation.

The yearly import here of native fish in both fresh and salted forms is worth \$20,000,000, while the import of foreign fish here reaches a value of about \$30,000,000. The main establishment for handling the bulk of those products was a dingy old market on the South Bund without facilities whatsoever and incapable of proper storage for large

consignments. It is a scene of rather disorderly and frenzied bidding and it is indeed a wonder that the bulk of the \$50,000,000 fish business here could have been transacted in the old market. To replace this market with a modern market, provide modern facilities, to insist upon up-to-date business methods, to stamp out the evils of the old marketing system, to plan and to adjust the extremes of supply and demand, to increase production on the one hand and to increase distribution on the other, and in so doing to bring about the best benefit to all have been set as the central aims of the new market by the Ministry of Industry.

The market hopes to expand its business by co-operating with the Fishery associations both in the fishing and selling fields which will be earnestly supported by the market. The market is also organizing a miniature bank to loan money to the fishing businesses to assist in their development. It will enter the transportation business both in the production and commercial fields, so as on one side to help fishermen to economize, and on the other hand to assist fish-mongers to enlarge their sales and find new markets.



SERVICES DE POLICE

DIRECTION

N° 2314/A.

Celie

Changhaï, le 14 Décembre 1936,

Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport par camions des marchands détaillants entre le marché de Point Island et les différents marchés de Shanghai.

N°39, Avenue Edouard VII

S H A N G H A I.

Messieurs,

En réponse à votre lettre du 10 Novembre 1936, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que Mr. le Consul Général de France n'a pas cru devoir autoriser votre Fédération à fonctionner dans la Concession Française.

En conséquence, je vous prie de faire cesser, dès maintenant, toutes activités de la Fédération dans la Concession Française.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée./.

Directeur des Services de Police.



SERVICES DE POLICE

SERVICE POLITIQUE

Changhaï, le 23 Novembre 1936.

RAPPORT

No. 1851/1

Objet: Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport, par camions, des marchands détaillants de poisson entre le Marché du poisson de Point Island et les marchés publics de Shanghai (上海魚市)

Référ: *該會公函*

Circulation. Transport en commun.

Marché au poisson.

Lettre de cette Fédération en date du 10/11/36.

S/R.C.

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A l'ouverture du Marché au poisson de Point Island, tzepoo, qui a eu lieu le 11 Mai 1936, les marchands détaillants de poisson des différents marchés publics de la place étaient tenus d'utiliser au prix de 20 cents par voyage simple, les camions de la compagnie de transport "Li-Sang" (利商) pour se rendre au nouveau marché. La compagnie "Li-Sang" qui fut l'objet de notre rapport No 1124/S du 28/5/36 avait obtenu le monopole du Nouveau Marché pour ce mode de transport. Cependant, le tarif exigé par la compagnie "Li Sang" fut trouvé excessif par les marchands détaillants et le 27 Mai 1936 ils suspendaient leurs achats au nouveau marché, en signe de protestation. Dès le lendemain, après avoir été obligés d'être plus obligés d'emprunter les camions de la compagnie "Li Sang" pour se rendre à Point Island, les marchands détaillants.

Pour éviter de nouvelles complications, un accord fut trouvé entre les deux parties. La compagnie de la "Li-Sang" devait verser une somme de 1000 francs à la Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport, mais en échange celle-ci devait assurer la sécurité de la compagnie.

Profitant de cette occasion, certains individus ont repris l'exploitation abandonnée par la "Li Sang". Ils utilisent des camions de garages (1). Ils paient à ces derniers 3\$ par voyage aller et retour entre le marché de Point Island et les marchés publics de la ville et exigent de chaque voyageur, marchand détaillant, 10 cents par voyage simple entre le marché où il travaille et le marché de Point Island.

Ces individus paient de plus une redevance mensuelle de 3\$ par véhicule au Nouveau marché à titre de frais dits "d'entretien des routes conduisant au Marché de Point Island". Contre le versement de ces 3\$, le nouveau marché leur fournit un "laissez passer", dont modèle ci-joint, qui est collé sur chaque camion et leur permet d'entrer au marché de Point Island.

Ces entrepreneurs qui sont au nombre de 46, et parmi lesquels se trouvent quelques marchands détaillants, viennent de se grouper pour former la "Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport, par camions, des marchands détaillants de poisson entre le Marché au poisson de Point Island et les marchés publics de Shanghai". La Fédération a été inaugurée le 8 Novembre et son siège est installé au No 39 de l'Avenue Edward VII (CP) (chambre No 106 - Téléphone No 30726). Les membres de son comité directeur sont les personnes suivantes :

LON KING PAO (龍金豹) - ancien sergent-détective (No 44) de la Police Française, domicilié au No 13, rue Ming Lao Li, Boulevard des Quatre Républiques (CP). Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands détaillants entre le marché de Point Island et les marchés de la rue Rataud, de la rue du Poissons, de Rue Souo, de la rue Léonard, et de Rue Hui (rue Chantante Pétale - 花香街).

(1) Le 15 courant, nous avons relevé 72 camions utilisés de cette façon. Voir la liste en annexe.

LU SHU SENG (盧書生) - directeur de l'école primaire "Hung Kwang", 68 Chien Kia An Lou, Ghi Mei Lou, Chapei, où il demeure. Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands détaillants entre le marché de Point Island et le marché de Hung-Tseng, Chapei.

HU LYIN SENG (侯連生) - Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands entre le marché de Point Island et le marché de Kung Ho Lou, Chapei, domicilié au No 30, Ling Vong Li, Hwa Shing Lou, Chapei.

LIANG TSO TSI (梁竹寺) - Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands entre le marché de Point Island et le marché de Siemen (rue du marché), domicilié au No 3, cité Zeng Ying Feng, Ti Tang Long, Vai Seng Giao, Lao Siemen, Nantao.

NING YONG FAR (任榮芳) - Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands entre le marché de Point Island et le Marché de Peking Road (C.I.), domicilié au No 123 Lai Ho Li, Dong Kia Long, Peking Road.

MAO HONG TSANG (毛鴻章) - Il a l'entreprise du transport des marchands entre le marché de Point Island et le marché de Dixwell Road, domicilié au No 15, cité Zai Tsing Li, East Kassing Road.

HSU SZE TSONG (徐錫宗) - Il a l'entreprise de transport des marchands entre le marché de Point Island et le marché de Siao Tang ~~及~~ Chang Kia Long, Nantao, domicilié au No 4 Hwa Tueng Fong, Tel Chang Kia Long Nantao.

Aucune de ces personnes n'a jamais été l'objet de renseignements défavorables de la part de nos services.

Lors de la formation du comité préparatoire, Mr. HUANG TSUNG SHU (黃成樹), surveillant au Marché au poisson de Point Island et secrétaire de l'Association patronale des marchands de poisson frigorifié, avait voulu prendre part à l'organisation de la fédération en question, mais la direction du nouveau marché l'en empêcha.

Les frais généraux de la fédération en question sont de 104\$ par mois. Cette somme peut se décomposer comme suit :

Loyer des locaux de la fédération :	\$ 60.00
Salaire de deux employés :	24.00
-- Divers :	<u>20.00</u>
	<u>\$104.00</u>

La fédération dont nous donnons en annexe traduction du règlement n'a jusqu'ici adressé aucune demande d'enregistrement au Tangpu local.

Soulignons que les transports que cette fédération effectue dans la Concession Française sont assurés par les nommés LOH KING PAO et LIANG TSO TSI et que le premier est l'ancien sergent-détective No 34 de la Police Française.

Il y aurait lieu d'interdire le fonctionnement dans la Concession Française des services de la "Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport, par camions, des marchands détaillants de poisson entre le Marché au poisson de Point Island et les marchés publics de Shanghai". Elle porte tort aux détenteurs du monopole des transports en commun sur la Concession Française et

se trouve en contravention avec l'article 15 du règlement sur
les camions privés et 17 du règlement sur les chars-à-bancs.

Règlement de la "Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport, par camions, des marchands détaillants entre le marché au Poisson de Point Island et les marchés de Shanghai".

Chapitre I - Prescriptions Générales.

Art. 1 - Notre association a été formée par les entrepreneurs de transport des marchands détaillants de poisson des différents marchés de Shanghai et a été dénommée : "Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport, par camions, des marchands détaillants entre le marché au poisson de Point Island et les marchés de Shanghai".

Art. 2 - Notre fédération a pour but d'entretenir les bonnes relations entre ses intéressés et d'apporter toutes facilités aux marchands de poisson dans leurs déplacements.

Art. 3 - Le siège de notre fédération est au No 39 Avenue Edouard VII.

Chapitre II - Membres.

Art. 4 - Tous ceux qui entreprennent à Shanghai le transport par camions des marchands détaillants de poisson des marchés doivent se conformer au règlement de notre fédération, à sa discipline et à ses décisions et s'affilier à notre fédération, en remplissant les formalités suivantes :

1/ Se faire présenter par au moins deux parrains membres.

2/ Remplir un bulletin d'adhésion,

3/ Payer les frais d'adhésion.

Art. 5 - Les membres ont le droit :

1/ de participer aux votes et d'être éligibles,

2/ de soumettre des propositions et de prendre des résolutions,

3/ de bénéficier de tous les avantages prévus par ce règlement.

Art. 6 - Les membres doivent :

- 1/ se conformer au règlement de notre fédération et à ses décisions;
- 2/ remplir les fonctions qui leur sont attribuées par notre fédération;
- 3/ payer régulièrement leurs cotisations;
- 4/ répondre à toutes demandes de renseignements et d'enquêtes formulées p.r notre fédération;
- 5/ ne pas chercher à nuire au commerce d'autrui;
- 6/ne pas faire d'affaires malhonnêtes.

Art. 7 - Des sanctions allant jusqu'à l'expulsion de notre fédération seront prises contre ceux qui violeront l'une des clauses de l'article 6.

Chapitre III - Conditions d'admission.

Art. 8 - Les entrepreneurs de transport peuvent avoir un ou deux représentants à notre fédération. Ne peuvent être représentants :

- 1/ ceux qui sont privés de leurs droits civiques;
- 2/ ceux qui se livrent à des actes anti-Kuomintang ou qui ont subi une condamnation;
- 3/ ceux qui n'ont pas qualités pour entreprendre ce mode de transport.

Art. 9 - Notre fédération est placée sous la direction et sous le contrôle du Tangpa leual.

Chapitre IV - Comité.

Art. 10 - A l'assemblée générale, notre fédération élira un comité exécutif de 23 membres, parmi lesquels 1 membre élu pour former le comité permanent.

Art. 11 - Le mandat des membres de notre comité exécutif sera d'un an.

Art. 12 - A l'assemblée générale, 11 membres seront élus

de la destitution des fonctions des membres de comités,

1/ s'ils sont dans l'obligation de démissionner;

2/ s'ils négligent dans leurs travaux;

3/ s'ils commettent des détournements ou des actes illicites;

4/ s'ils se trouvent dans l'un des cas prévus à l'article 8.

Art. 13 - Notre fédération pourra créer des sanctions d'enquête, des affaires générales, etc...

Chapitre V - affaires de la Fédération.

Art. 14 - Les affaires que devra entreprendre la Fédération sont les suivantes :

1/ Affaires concernant les enquêtes sur la situation commerciale des membres et les moyens susceptibles d'améliorer les affaires.

2/ Oeuvres d'intérêt public;

3/ Médiation dans les conflits entre les membres;

4/ Suppression des mauvaises habitudes dans le commerce.

Chapitre VI - Réunions

Art. 15 - Notre Fédération tiendra deux sortes de réunions, celles du comité exécutif et l'assemblée générale. Toutes ces réunions seront convoquées par le comité permanent.

Les réunions du Comité exécutif auront lieu une fois par mois.

L'assemblée générale se tiendra une fois par an.

Chapitre VII - Finances.

Art. 16 - Les recettes suivantes constituent le fonds de notre fédération :

1/ Frais d'adhésion des membres (10).

2/ Cotisation mensuelle (50 par mois y compris 30 pour le nouveau marché).

Art. 17 - Si les recettes ne suffisent pas pour couvrir les dépenses de la fédération, le déficit devra être réparti entre les membres.

Chapitre VIII - Annexes.

Art. 18 - Le présent règlement sera mis en vigueur, lorsqu'il aura été approuvé par l'assemblée générale.

Art. 19 - Le présent règlement pourra être révisé ou augmenté aux assemblées générales s'il est jugé défectueux ou insuffisant.

Traduction du "Laissez Passer".

marché au Poisson de Shanghai
Automobile de transport

LAISSEZ PASSER

No....

Date.

Cachet du marché au Poisson.

Liste des propriétaires des camions loués
par la "Fédération des entrepreneurs de
transport par camions des marchands détaillants
entre le Marché au Poisson de Point
Island et les marchés publics de Shanghai.

F. I085	Nang Sing M/T Co (南昇)	553-9 Bd. de Montigny.
F. I613	Ning Po Garage (寧波)	555 - do -
F. I359	Ning Po Garage (寧波)	555 - do -
F. II43	Long Woo M/T Co (龍祐)	41 pas. 148 rue du P. Proc.
F. II83	Yang Tcheng Zai (楊廷才)	161 -
F. K291	San Nou Shing (三新)	21 pas. 572 route de Zikawei.
F. I363	Lee Saun Tr. Co (李善)	39 Av. Edouard VII, room 106. - do -
F. II54	- do -	5 Place du Château d'Eau. - do -
F. II61	Loh Li Fou Tr. Co (羅立福)	55 rue Colbert.
F. I045, 4091	- do -	39 Place du Marché.
F. I467	Sung Tuh Zur (三德)	27 route Bluntchli.
F. I261	Fee Zung Wai Kee (斐聰記)	M. 4, lane 539 Lyburgh Road.
F. I203	Liou Taze Kee (劉達記)	7 pas. 606 Medhurst Road.
F. II05	Song Hong M/Car Co (宋衡)	63 Wusih Road.
F. I282	Dau Tien Kee (大天記)	1039 Broadway East.
F. I458	Kee (記)	- do -
F. I058	Hsin Chong Tr. Co (欣昌)	34 A, pas. 126 Szechuan Road. - do -
F. I464	- do -	554 Tiendong Read.
F. I494	Bah Tung Kung Kee M/T (大同)	80 Lane 478 Tiendong Road.
F. I260	- do -	554 Tiendong Read.
F. I082	Sing Fah M/T Co (昇發)	B. I3 lane 332 Sims Road.
F. I055	Ting Kee M/Gar Hong (興記)	- do -
F. I237	Sing Fah M/T Co (昇發)	- do -
F. I296	Li Tah M/C Co (利茶)	3 pas. 332 Sims Road.
F. I257	- do -	P.A.2 lane 646 Taepoo Road. - do -
I6643	- do -	- do -
F. I546	San Sing Co	Lane 153, R.A.88 Point Road.
F. I153	Ching Kee M/C Co. (興記)	- do -
F. I101	- do -	- do -
F. I147	Sing Cheng Yung Kee (興昌永記)	81 lane 539 Point Road.
F. I277	- do -	- do -
F. I063	- do -	- do -
F. I461	Chang Ying Chai (長興記)	1. D. 53 lane 372 Bayside Road.
F. I112	- do -	- do -
F. I139	Eg Hoon Kee (永勳記)	- do -
F. I411	- do -	- do -
F. I749	- do -	- do -
F. I129	- do -	- do -
F. M22	- do -	- do -
F. I108	Sheng Hing (生興)	I.I.23 Lane 50 Point Road.
F. I110	Ying Shih Lung	4561 Boundary Road.
F. I106	Long Yen Kee (龍延記)	- do -
F. I108	Long Yen Kee (龍延記)	4600 Boundary Road.
F. I109	Long Yen Kee (龍延記)	19 Boundary Road.
F. I110	Long Yen Kee (龍延記)	30 Boundary Road.

F. I631 Foh Kee M/C Co (福記) Lane 510, P.E.83 Elgin Road
 F. I050 - do - - do -
 F. I022 Lien Hop M/T Co (聯合) 5 Baikal Road.
 F. I658 Tai Loh M/T Co (泰來) 422 Chaupoong Road.
 F. I612 Marden (馬登) 125 Hankow.
 F. K3E9 Tseu Vee Bang (周惟邦) J.E.27 pac. 313 Tonshan Road.
 F. I089 Dong Shing Hop Kee (同興合記) 2. 530 Gordon Road.
 F. I075 Yuan Van Loong (袁萬龍) Lane 299 house 19 Yangtzeppoo Road
 F. I502 Yuan Tse Kee (袁志記) 185 Peotting Road.
 F. I526 Tai Kong Kung Kee (泰康記) 256 Seymour Road.
 F. I546 You Lee M/C Co (友利) 16 Lane 274 Yenshan Road.
 F. I202 Zaung Tien M/C Co. E.296 Burkhill Road.
 F. I378 San You M/C Co (三友) E.G.21 D.lny Road.
 F. I345 Tai Woo (泰和) Z.B. 1459, Brennan Road.
 F. I057 Sang Yah Kee Boldg Co (黃洽記) 127 Boundary Road.
 F. I641 Sung Yu Kee (沈裕記) F.C. 250 Hungjao Road.
 F. III2 Dah Hwa Transp. Co (大華) 634 Nga mao Lou, Nantao.
 F. I253 Wei Fong Kong Kee Tr. Co (威丰) 138 Nga mao Lou, Nantao.
 F. I484 - do - - do -
 F. I090 Dong Chong (同湧) 418 Nga mao Lou, Nantao.
 F. I732 Plaques rendues depuis le 30-1-35.
 F. I225 Plaques rendues depuis le 2-11-36.

No. 679/SP.6

Changhaï, le 10 Novembre 1936

TRADUCTION

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Numéro: (上海車輛運輸業聯合會), 39, Avenue Edouard VII - Tél: 80726.

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Nom du traducteur: Alfred ZAO

Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport par camions des marchands détaillants entre le Marché de Point Island et les différents Marchés de Shanghai.

Changhaï, le 10-11-1936.

Au Service Politique de la Police Française.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer que notre Fédération ayant son siège au N°39, 1er étage, Avenue Edouard VII, a été officiellement inaugurée le 8 Novembre.

Nous vous prions, par la présente, de bien vouloir enregistrer notre Fédération.

Veuillez agréer, etc...

Cachet: Fédération des entrepreneurs de transport par camions des marchands détaillants entre le Marché de Point Island et les différents Marchés de Shanghai.

